Beaver Radical

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VOLUME V. BEAVER, PENN'A, FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1873. NUMBER 25

Railroads.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.—On and after May ... trains leave stations as follows:

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S
Pittsburgh	1.45AM	6.00AM	9.10AM	1.30PM
Rochester	2.52	7.30	10.25	2.40
Allegheny	5.15	11.00	1.10PM	5.28
Orrville	6.31	1.09PM	3.07	7.06
Massillon	6.55	3.19	5.09	9.11
Akron	7.20	4.00	5.40	9.40
Cleveland	7.40	5.55AM	6.00	9.50
Fayette	11.05	7.40	7.55	11.15
Lima	12.08PM	9.00	9.15	12.17AM
Fort Wayne	2.40	11.50	12.05AM	2.45
Plymouth	4.45	2.35PM	2.55	5.05
Chicago	7.50	6.50	6.50	8.20PM

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S.
Chicago	5.15AM	9.20AM	5.30PM	9.20PM
Plymouth	9.15	12.02PM	8.55	12.15AM
Fort Wayne	12.20PM	2.20	11.20	6.00
Fayette	2.47	4.07	1.18AM	8.03PM
Lima	4.00	5.08	2.27	9.27
Orrville	At 5.55	6.20	4.05	11.10
Cleveland	Do 6.00AM	6.50	4.15	11.30AM
Akron	6.40	7.10	4.43	11.05PM
Massillon	7.20	9.20	6.37	2.13
Orrville	11.15	11.00	8.25	4.20
Allegheny	2.50PM	1.12AM	10.42	6.55
Rochester	4.05	2.20	11.45AM	8.00

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.—On and after May 25, 1873, trains will leave ... (Sundays excepted) as follows:

GOING SOUTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM
Cleveland		8.30AM	1.55PM	4.05PM
Berea		9.41	3.02	5.23
Strongsville		10.13	3.33	5.53
Litchfield		11.05	4.13	6.40
Wadsworth		11.30	4.44	
Doylestown		1.10PM	6.00	
Wooster		3.40	8.20	

GOING NORTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM.
Wooster		6.30AM	1.15PM	
Doylestown		8 55	3.15	
Wadsworth		10 25	4.30	
Litchfield		11.25	5.15	7.25AM
Berea		12.08PM	5.53	8.15
Strongsville		12.41	6.22	9.05
Cleveland		1.55	7.30	10.25

GOING EAST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM
Bellaire	5.45AM	10.50AM	3.35PM	
Benwood	5.55	11.00	3.45	
Wheeling	6.57	12.07PM	4.45	
Washington	8.15	1.50	6.20	
Cadiz	9.30	2.35	7.15	
Pittsburgh	10.40	3.40	8.20	

GOING WEST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh		6.30AM	1.15PM	4.25PM
Rochester		7.40	2.20	5.30
Wheeling		8.50	3.20	7.00
Steubenville		9.50	4.20	8.00
Wellsburg		11.00	5.25	9.05
Bellaire		11.10	5.40	9.20

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH

STATIONS.	Arrives
Akron	1.00pm; Bayard, 9.45 am & 4.00pm
Bayard	4.15 pm; N. Phila. 3.00 & 7.30 p m

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.—After December 22d, 1872, Trains will arrive ... as follows.

STATIONS.	WESTWARD.	Leave Through Trains Union Depot.	Arrive
Pittsburgh	2.50 a m	Mail Train,	1:05 a m
Rochester	7.45 a m	Fast Line.	1:35 a m
Beaver	12.2 p m	Pittsburgh Ex.	8:00 a m
Enon	1 p m	Cincinnati Ex.	8:30 a m
Alliance	2.00 p m	Northern Ex.	12:40 p m
Orrville	4 p m	Pac. Ex. Exp's.	1:10 p m
Wooster	5.30 p m	Way Passenger.	9:50 p m
		LOCAL.	
Wooster		Wall's No 1	6:30 a m
Orrville		Benton Ac. No1.	7:30 a m
Wooster		Wooster Ac No 1	8:20 a m
Wooster		Wall's No 2.	9:10 a m
Orrville		Doylestown Ac.	10:10 a m
Wooster		Wall's No 3.	1.45 p m
Wooster		Wall's No 4	5:20 p m
Wooster		Wooster Ac No 2	4 45 p m
Orrville		Wall's Ac. No. 5	5:55 p m
Orrville		Benton No 6.	6:50 p m
Orrville		Benton Ac. No7	7:25 p m
Orrville		Benton Ac No 8	11:10 p m

Fast Express, Fast Line

except Monday

except Sunday

Pittsburgh at 2.50 a m ar-
rives at Philadelphia 3:30
p m. Washington 5:40 p m.

Pittsburgh at 12.20 p m;
Philadelphia 9.30 a m; Balti-
more 11.20 a m; New York

Wall's Station every
Pittsburgh at 10:00 a m.
at 12.30 p m. and arrive
Leave Pittsburgh
p m.

For the convenience
burgh the Pennsylvania
opened a city ticket office
corner of Smithfield street.
Communication. Tickets
stations can be pur-
day or evening at the
depot.

through to destination
Excelsior Baggage
office.

D M BOYD, Jr.,
Gen'l Pass. Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD

On and after Monday, July 15th, 1872. Three trains daily (except Sunday), will leave Pittsburgh every day, for Franklin, Petroleum and the Oil Regions, and for Kittanning and New York.

Leave	Arrive
7.10 a m	8.25 p m
10.40 p m	6.15 a m
10.50 a m	4.45 a m
6.40 a m	6.30 a m
9.20 a m	8.05 a m
11.40 a m	2.10 a m
3.25 p m	10.30 a m
5.00 p m	8.55 a m
6.00 p m	5.45 p m
8.50 p m	7.20 p m

Train leaves Pittsburgh every ... morning at Parker at 11.25 a m. ... Parker at 4.50 p m, and arrives at ... p m.

... from Soda Works (Sunday) ... at 9.50 a m, and leaves at ... p m.

J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l. Supt.
... Agent

The Beaver Radical.

The RADICAL is published every Friday morning at the following rates:

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SIX MONTHS, " " "	1,00
THREE " " " "	50
SINGLE COPIES	05

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Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 10 lines of this type, $8,00 per annum.

Advertisements by the month, quarter or year received, and liberal deductions made in proportion to length of advertisement and length of time of insertion.

Advertisements of 10 lines or less, $1.00 for one insertion, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

All advertisements, whether of displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

Special Notices inserted among local items at 10 cents per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon by the month, quarter or year.

Advertisements of 5 lines or less, 50 cents for one insertion, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices charged as advertisements, and payable in advance.

Local news and matters of general interest communicated by any correspondent, with real name disclosed to the publisher, will be thankfully received. Local news solicited from every part of the county.

Publication Office: In THE RADICAL BUILDING Corner Diamond, Beaver, Pa.

All communications and business letters should be addressed to SMITH CURTIS, Beaver, Pa.

FROM WASHINGTON.

General Davis a good Soldier but bad Lawyer—The Disposition of the Modocs—Conventions—The Irish American Convention—The National, Mechanics' and Workingmen's Council—The Enterprise of News Correspondents.

Correspondence of the Radical.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1873.

That General Jefferson C. Davis has shown himself an able soldier by the manner in which he has conducted the campaign against the bostile Indians in Oregon will probably be admitted by all. That he has shown himself to be as familiar with questions of law as with questions of military strategy is not so evident. In fact, the exact reverse of this is true. There is no law, written or unwritten, State or National, civil or military, that can by any construction, strict or liberal, authorize him to proceed with the execution of prisoners in his hands without first giving them a fair and impartial trial. His intended action in the case of the Modocs whom he proposed to execute summarily was the direct opposite of all law, contrary to the spirit of the institutions of the land and of the age.

Under the heat and excitement consequent upon the atrocities of this band of outlaws a large proportion of the people would have been disposed to justify him for taking the law into his own hands, but had he carried out his intentions we would, some time in the future, look back to that occurrence as a national disgrace, comparable only with the action of the British authorities in their treatment of the Sepoys. General Davis will himself have cause to thank the Secretary of War for the timely telegraphic order which stayed his hand from the execution of this bloody deed.

When the news first reached here that General Davis had contemplated the summary punishment of Captain Jack and a dozen or so of his confederates without even the form of a trial, it was disbelieved in official circles. Both Secretary Belknap and General Sherman avowed their disbelief of its correctness. They said that should General Davis do such a thing he would clearly exceed his authority and lay himself liable to court-martial.

Certain newspaper reports have represented that there is a disposition on the part of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and others connected with the administration to shelter Captain Jack and his band from the proper punishment of their crimes. If such a feeling exists here, I have been unable to discover it. On the contrary, such an intention is distinctly disavowed by Commissioner Smith, Secretary Delano and all other prominent officials whose sentiments I have been able to learn. They express themselves as surprised that such reports should have ever been put in circulation, as no act or word of theirs has afforded any grounds therefor. They are desirous that they should be punished according to the nature of their crimes. I have yet to hear the first person, of high or low degree, express any wish that the government should deal leniently with Captain Jack. But to say that he should have a fair trial is not to incur the reproach of attempting to shield a criminal. As General Sherman has so aptly expressed it, "We all know they are murderers; the President himself says they are murderers, and had General Davis shot them while they were being pursued he would not have exceeded his duty. He did not do this, and could not afterward shoot them in cold blood."

This is certainly the age of conventions. We have our political conventions, church conventions, temperance conventions, Sunday school conventions, woman's rights conventions, peace conventions, editorial conventions, agricultural conventions, conventions of merchants, railroad directors and master mechanics, cheap transportation conventions, Congressional conventions, and what not? It is one of the inalienable rights of our people to convene. To deny them the right to convene would be to destroy their liberties. Let them convene.

Two conventions which come off in Ohio during the coming July deserve a notice. One is a convention of Irish-Americans. The purpose of this convention is the formation of a permanent Irish-American society of a semi-political character, a sort of political brotherhood. The members are to be pledged to support Irishmen for office in preference to native Americans or persons of any other nationality. This is to be a sort of Know-Nothing party with the condition of things reversed. Instead of being an association in opposition to foreigners this is to be in opposition to natives. But this movement is not likely to be a success. The Irish are not strong enough to get up an anti-American sentiment here. They will not be such fools as to court a conflict between themselves and the native-born. Already many of the prominent Irishmen are opposing it and it is sure to come to naught. But it will make a matter to be talked about for a week or two.

Another convention having a better purpose but with, perhaps, no better prospects of accomplishing any effectual result is that called by the "National Mechanics' and Workingmen's Council," an organization having its headquarters in this city. This council has issued an invitation to all anti-monopoly associations to send *bona fide* delegates to a convention to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 15th of next month. The call is intended to include every species of trade organization as well as the Patrons of Husbandry, but there is very little probability of a coalition of the farmers and the trades-unionists. Among the agriculturalists there is a spirit of opposition to trades-unionism, and it is scarcely probable that the members of the Farmers' Granges will admit that their organization is based upon exactly the same principle that underlies all trades-unions, to-wit: opposition to the exactions of monopolies. But such is the fact and if this could be generally understood the Cleveland convention would likely contain the elements of which to form a gigantic opposition to all railroad and other monopolies. At a meeting of the council the other day a committee was appointed to draft an address for general circulation setting forth the purposes for which the convention has been called. It will be ready a few days.

One who has had no experience in such things can form but little idea of the rivalry between the correspondents of this city representing the various public journals in every part of the country. Of course each one is desirous of getting up a reputation for enterprise. Some correspondents are very exclusive and uncommunicative; if they get a choice bit of news they keep it as quiet as possible in order to excite the envy of all the rest of the fraternity. Others form cliques, or rings, and meet daily, sometimes hourly, for the purpose of exchanging items. But whatever method be adopted the aim in all casees is the same, to-wit: the greatest exhibition of enterprise.

Ordinarily there is a wide difference between the correspondent of the daily and the representative of the weekly journal. The special hobby of the daily correspondent is getting the very latest news. The representative of the weekly, though he does not underrate the feature of lateness, sets his mind more specially on the discovery of the significance of events, and is generally more particular about the reliability of his information. He has a very good reason for this, too. The daily letter writer can correct his mistakes within twenty-four hours; the weekly correspondent has to wait longer.

As an instance of the manner in which such things are done, the humble individual who writes you, dear reader, the letters you find every week in the columns of the RADICAL would beg your indulgence while he relates a brief chapter of his own recent experience. The rescued survivors of the Polaris have been the sensation in this city for the past eight or ten days. As the whole nation is interested in this expedition there has been a great deal of competition in getting the news on this subject. Not wishing to be behind hand I have been trying by every honorable means to learn what I could concerning the evidence given before Secretary Robeson in the investigation concluded a few days since. The investigation was conducted in secret and it was no easy task to find out what the testimony had been. By such means as I had at my disposal I went to my work, but with all my endeavors I could obtain nothing that I deemed reliable. Rumors were plenty, but mere rumors were not satisfactory. Despite my efforts I failed to gather any information that I thought worthy of going into type. Each day, however, I consoled myself with the reflection that I was as well off as anybody else, but each succeeding day I was disappointed in running over the columns of the various papers to find that almost every Washington correspondent had found out something about the Polaris matter. I was chagrined and mortified to think I had been so outdone, and each day set about with redoubled energy to catch up. Then I began to think some one had the inside track; that these other gentlemen had facilities for gathering information that I had not. I wondered if they had by some secret charm worked themselves into the confidence of the officials at the departments. I wondered if they had not bribed some subordinates in the office of the Secretary of the Navy.

And now, dear reader, if I have your sympaty in this my great tribulation, I know you will have charity enough to pass by my weakness when I inform you that I was actually glad, I was pleased, when I found out that they knew no more about this matter than I did. It did me good to see the report of one day denied in the letter written the next. All this *semi*-official information that had been sent out to the press had been nothing but mere guesses. And now that it is all over, I am glad I held aloof. I am glad I did fail. I would rather to be an hour or so behind with my news than to be compelled to unsay in one letter what I had written in a previous one.

The evidence taken in this investigation is not yet known to anybody except the witnesses and the gentlemen who heard it. It is still kept secret, and from this fact more than anything else I am led to infer that it is important. It is rapidly being prepared for publication and a portion of it has been sent to the government printer. When it is made public it may not differ from the reports first given in the newspapers, except that it is sure to be more full and complete.

SAM.

OILDOM.

MR. EDITOR: It has been my good fortune to pay a flying visit to the great oil field of Butler county. Entering it at Millerstown one is agreeably surprised to see the quaint old town rearing its golden crest above the wrecks of time. A few short years ago one would have been very loth to have given twenty-five dollars for the best location that the town afforded; now corner lots are commanding the fabulous price of seven dollars per square foot, although it is but a short time since "dad struck ile" in that vicinity. The old town has swelled to double its former dimensions. Taking the road from Millerstown to Buena Vista, one must pass through Iron City. Oh, what a city! Now as everything in oildom partakes of the nature of "buncomb," the consequential inclination to puff must be allowed a due amount of latitude; wherefore, you must not look for towns anywhere on the occult oil belt, they are all cities, and Iron City, being no town, but a city, can boast of two houses and three oil rigs, with a host of derricks looming up in the distance. Although this is oildom you do not strike the oil fields proper until you arrive at the McClelland farm. There you find derricks to the right of you, derricks to the left of you, derricks in front of you, derricks all around you, derricks near you, and derricks as far off as you can point your finger. Near by stands the great Frontman well, spouting out its greasy stuff at the rate of six hundred barrels per day. The word has gone forth somehow or other that this well produces twelve hundred barrels of oil per day. Now if anybody tells you this don't believe it, for I have it from the gentleman who gauges this well for the Cleveland Pipe Line, that she caps the climax when she reaches six hundred barrels. Leaving the McClelland farm we proceed directly to Greece City (!), and the first thing that strikes a stranger as being queer on entering the city from this side is a sign over a grocery store, and he stops to ask himself the question "where am I?" for there before his face he sees that sign bearing in flaming letters the words "Goshen City Store." He will probably say, "is it possible that I have got into the land of Goshen? Now to set his mind at rest, as well as to enlighten the incredulous public, it will be my duty to stop in this place and make an explanation. When the city was yet in its infancy (it is now ten months old), the early settlers were not certain as to whether they, in drilling, would strike buckwheat batter, grease or old cheese; they were about equally divided on grease and cheese; the buckwheat batter faction, being greatly in the minority, had to yield to the pressure, and not being of Welsh extraction, they naturally joined issue with the grease men against the cheese faction, who threw up the sponge, except one wily chieftan, who still sticks to his Goshen idea, with the expectation that sometime during the next decade there will be a large emigration from the land of Wales, when he will be enabled to turn the tide in his favor, and have the place named Goshen City, thereby saving the the expense of getting a new sign painted. If you wish to draw a map of Greece City all you have to do is to take up a handful of mud and throw it against the side of a barn, and then you have it. It is truly wonderful to see that city of railroad shanties built up like the mushroom springs out of the ground seemingly, almost, as if by magic. It boasts already of its banking houses, its stores, its hotels, its law offices, its banshees, and its gambling hells. In its onward rush it has not left the printing press behind. No, indeed, it sports a semi-monthly paper called the *Greece City Review*. If you have not got it amongst your exchanges why get it, that's all.

Where Greece City now stands about ten months ago was an almost impenetrable glade. Some uninisted reader may be ready to ask, what is a glade? I will try to give some faint idea of it. Glades are small bushes, apparently a cross between a stock of buckwheat and a whortleberry bush, and standing so closely together for miles around that if a rabit attempts to run through them he is sure to leave his skin hanging on the branches behind him, and he is lucky if he comes out with his toe nails all left on. The people of Greece City, unlike other places, move into their houses before they have them built, and this is the way they do it. They first build the foundation. That is done by taking a sharp pointed stick, and making a mark on the ground in the shape of a hollow square, then they pile up their household goods in the center and go to weatherboarding up and down, as it is called, and when the house is weather-boarded and the roof is on, their transient home is completed. Everything about the place bears the air of Paddy catching the bumble bee, only an experiment. A lighted match thrown carelessly upon the ground might cause the city to be wiped out in one general conflagration. Maint street, in Greece City, is so crooked and narrow that during the muddy season, when a team stuck fast in it, the rest in their bustle and hurry to get along, just drove on over top, and when Sunday came they all turned in and helped to dig it out, and very often they would strike oil before the wagon was extracted.

Greece City is a lively place. All is hurry and bustle, and everybody seems to be after something, but the general rush appears to be after either oil or whisky. It is quite a difficult matter to tell from appearance which is the oil contractor or the day laborer, as all alike look saucy fat and greasy, but as a general thing you can pretty nearly always tell which is the worthless cuss, who does nothing and sponges his board, by his hair being parted in the middle and his incessant whipping of his boots with a a rattan walking stick. There is undoubtedly a mine of wealth just opening up for Butler county. Although her day of prosperity was long a coming, it appears now to be rolling in like an irresistible avalanche. Her best resources for wealth, like the Irishman's good friends, seem to be all under the ground. But the energy and the will are here to bring it up, and up it must come.

L.

—The Kittanning *Free Press* says: The Republican county nominations, we are gratified to learn, give entire satisfaction throughout the county, and a hearty and united support will be given the whole ticket. With the proper organization it will make a clean sweep of the track in October, and be triumphantly elected by a large majority.

—H. A. Sturgeon, cashier of the Harrisburg State Bank, is said to be a candidate for State Treasurer.

OVER THE SEA BY BALLOON.

The proposition by a Philadelphia æronaut, "Prof." Wise, to cross the Atlantic by balloon in three days, recalls the once famous but now forgotten balloon hoax of Edgar A. Poe. Thirty years ago it was published in the New York *Sun*, and for a few hours set the whole town agog with wonder and delight. In those days the electric telegraph had hardly ceased to seem as impossible as such an air ship still seems. And by fixing the point of landing of his fictitious balloon at Charleston, Poe gained the interval between two mails for the undisturbed enjoyment of his deception. The hoax is worth recalling, not only for the intrinsic interest which such speculations must always have, but because of certain analogies with the scheme now proposed, which suggest either a curious degree of foresight on the one hand or some indebtedness of the other.

In Poe's narrative the great achievement is the result of happy accident, not of design. A party of English æronauts, setting out from a point in North Wales on Saturday afternoon to cross the British Channel, are borne rapidly out to sea, and making a virtue of necessity, conceive the bold project of attempting to reach America. The party was supposed to consist of two professional æronauts, Monck Mason and Robert Holland; Mr. Hewson, the projector of the unsuccessful flying-machine; Sir Everald Bringhurst, Mr. Osborne, a nephew of Lord Bentick; Harrison Ainsworth, the novelist, and two sailors. Besides these eight persons, weighing in the aggregate 1,200 pounds, the car holds provisions for a fortnight, water casts, cloaks, carpet bags, barometers, telescopes, &c., and ballast up to 2,500 pounds, the carrying capacity of the balloon. Among other articles is a machine "contrived for warming coffee by means of slack lime, so as to dispense with fire." The balloon itself holds 40,000 cubit feet of coal gas, and is provided with a marvelous steering and propelling apparatus of screws and springs and rudders, which the æronaut of the present would dismiss with calm derision, but which to the simple folk of those days was a miracle of ingenuity. After various adventures duly detailed in journals kept by Mason and Ainsworth, the balloon lands on Tuesday morning, at Sullivan's Island, near Charleston, making seventy-five hours from shore to shore.

Should Prof. Wise's hopes be realized, this invention of Poe's will read like a prophecy—not the first time either that his restless imagination anticipated some of the most extraordinary triumphs of modern progress. In a paper written about the same time, call d *Melenta Tauta*, and purporting to be the journal of another balloon voyage, a pleasure excursion this time in the year 1843 of the present era, he clearly hints at the two greatest achievements of the nineteenth century, the Atlantic Cable and the Pacific Railway. His ocean wires, to be sure, are carried above water on gigantic floats, and his continental trains travel at the rate of 300 miles an hour, "while the passengers flirt, feast, and dance in the magnificent saloons" of the yet undreamt-of Pullman cars. Yet nothing gives so vivid an idea of the real magnitude of these two enterprises as Poe's wild, vague guesses at the truth that was to be, and remembrance of the good-natured contempt which a hardly a quarter of a century ago met soberer aspirations in the same direction. The romances of yesterday are the realities of to-day.

It is curious, too, to compare the crude notions of aeronautic possibilities prevalent in Poe's time with the practical experience of our own. Poe's balloon, with 40,000 feet of gas, and a carrying capacity of 2,500 pounds, is made to carry eight grown men. Prof. Wise thinks 325,000 feet of gas and a supporting power of 11,000 pounds little enough to carry two. On the other hand, the time specified and the lime-heating apparatus present quite as curious coincidences. If the parallel should be completed by a successful landing of the Philadelphia aeronaut on the other side, who shall limit the future of aerial voyaging, or gainsay that before long people will be going to Europe by balloon with at least as much speed, safety, and certainty as, let us say, in a Philadelphia steam-ship. A few years ago the latter mode of travel was ridiculed as wildly impracticable. Yet the *Pennsylvania* has actually struggled across the ocean with a few daring and devoted Pennsylvanians on board, getting there it is true, in a rather dilapidated condition, but still getting there. Let us not be too skeptical about Philadelphia enterprises.

—Five hotels flourish in Warren.

ELECTIVE AFFINITIES.

A Novel.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF GOETHE.

PART I.

CHAPTER IX. (continued.)

"How long have they been standing there?" asked Ottilie.

"Just about as long as you have been in the world," replied Edward. "Yes, my dear child, I planted them when you were still lying in your cradle."

The party now betook themselves to the castle. After dinner was over they were invited to walk through the village to take a glance at what had been done there as well. At a hint from the Captain, the inhabitants had collected in front of the houses. They were not standing in rows, but formed in natural family groups, partly occupied at their evening work, part on enjoying themselves on the new benches. They had determined, as an agreeable duty which they imposed upon themselves, to have everything in its present order and cleanliness, at least every Sunday and holiday.

A little party, held together by such feelings as had grown up among our friends, is always unpleasantly interrupted by a large concourse of people. All four were delighted to find themselves again alone in the large drawing-room, but this sense of home was a little disturbed by a letter which was brought to Edward, giving notice of fresh guests who were to arrive the following day.

"It is as we supposed," Edward cried to Charlotte. "The Count will not stay away; he is coming to-morrow."

"Then the Baroness, too, is not far off," answered Charlotte.

"Doubtless not," said Edward. "She is coming, too, to-morrow, from another place. They only beg to be allowed to stay for a night; the next day they will go on together."

"We must prepare for them in time, Ottilie," said Charlotte.

"What arrangement shall I desire to be made?" Ottilie asked.

Charlotte gave a general direction, and Ottilie left the room.

The Captain inquired into the relation in which these two persons stood towards one another, and with which he was only very generally acquainted. They had some time before, both being already married, fallen violently in love with one another; a double marriage was not to be intered with without atteacting attention. A divorce was proposed. On the Baroness' side it could be effected, on that of the Count it could not. They w re obliged seemingly to separate, but their position towards one another remained unchanged, and though in the winter at the Residence they were unable to be together, they indemnified themselves in the summer, while making tours and staying at the watering-places.

They were both slightly older than Edward and Charlotte, and had been intimate with them from early times at court. The connection had never been absolutely broken off, although it was impossible to approve of their proceedings. On the present occasion their coming was most unwelcome to Charlotte; and if she had looked closely into her reasons for feeling it so, she would have found it was on account of Ottilie. The poor innocent girl should not have been brought so early in contact with such an example.

"It would have been more convenient if they had not come till a couple of days later," Edward was saying, as Ottilie reentered, "till we had finished with this business of the farm. The deed of sale is complete. One copy of it I have here, but we want a second, and our old clerk has fallen ill."

The Captain offered his sevices, and so did Charlotte, but there was something or other to object to both of them.

"Give it to me, cried Ottilie, a little hastily.

"You will never be able to finnish it," said Charlotte.

"And really I must have it early the day after to-morrow, and it is long," Edward added.

"It shall be ready," Ottilie cried; and the paper was already in her hands.

The next morning, as they were looking out from their highest windows for their visitors, whom they intended to go some way ond meet, Edward said:

"Who is that yonder riding slowly along the road."

The Captain described accurately the figure of the horeman.

"Then it is he," said Edward; "the particulars, which you can better see than I, agree very well with the general figure, which I can see too. It is Mittler; but what is he doing, coming riding at such a pace as that?"

The figure came nearer, and Mittler it veritably was. They received him with warm greetings as he came slowly up the steps.

"Why did not come yesterday?" Edward cried, as he ap proached.

"I do not like your grand festivities," answered he; "but I am come to-day to keep my friend's birthday with you quietly."

"How are you able to find time enough?" asked Edward. with a laugh.

"My visit, if you can value it, you owe to an observation which I made yesterday. I was spending a right happy afternoon in a house where I had established peace, and then I heard that a birthday was being kept here. Now this is what I call selfish, after all, said I to myself: you will only enjoy yourself with those whose broken peace you have mended. Why cannot you for once go and be happy with friends who keep the peace for thomselves? No sooner said than done. Here I am, as I determined with myself that I should be."

"Yesterday you would have met a large party here, to-day you will find but a small one," said Charlotte; "you will meet the Count and the Baroness, with whom you have had enough to do already, I believe."

Out of the middle of the party, who had all four come down to welcome him, the strange man dashed in the keenest disgust, seizing at the same time his hat and whip.

"Some unlucky star is always over me," he cried, "directly I try to rest and enjoy myself. What business have I going out of my proper character? I ought never to have come, and now I am persecuted away. Under one roof with those two I will not remain, and you take care of yourselves. They bring nothing but mischief; their nature is like heaven, and propagates its own contagion."

They tried to pacify him, but it was in vain.

"Whoever strikes at marriage," he cried.—"whoever, either by word or act, undermines this, the foundation of all moral society, that man has to settle with me, and if I cannot become his master, I take care to settle myself out of his way. Marriage is the beginning and the end of all culture. It make the savage mild; and the most cultivated has no better opportunity for displaying his gentleness. Indissoluble it must be, because it brings so much happiness that what small unexceptional unhappiness it may bring counts for nothing in the balance. And what do men mean by talking of unhappiness? Impatience it is which from time to time comes over them, and then they fancy themselves unhappy. Let them wait till the moment is gone by, and then they will bless their good fortune that what has stood so long and continues standing. The condition of man is pitched so high, in its joys and in its sorrows, that the sum which two married people owe to one another defies calculation. It is an infinite debt, which can only be discharged through all eternity.

"Its annoyances marriage may often have; I can believe that, and it is as it should be. We are all married to our consciences, and there are times when we should be glad to be divorced from them; mine gives me more annoyance than ever a man or a woman can give."

All this he poured out with the greatest vehemence; he would very likely have gone on speaking longer, had not the sound of the postillons' horns given notice of the arrival of the visitors, who, as if on a concerted arrangement, drove into the castle-court from opposite sides at the same moment. Mittler slipped away as their host hastened to receive them, and desiring that his horse might be brought out immediately, rode angrily off.

CHAPTER X.

The visitors were welcomed and brought in. They were delighted to find themselves again in the same house and in the same rooms where in early times they had passed many happy days, but which they had not seen for a long time. Their friends, too, were very glad to see them. The Count and the Baroness had both those tall fine figures which please in middle life almost better than in youth. If something of the fresh bloom had faded off them, yet there was an air in their appearance which was always resistibly attractive. Their manners, too, were thoroughly charming. Their free way of taking hold of life and dealing with it, their happy humor, and apparent easy unembarrassment, communicated itself at once to the rest; and a lighter atmosphere hung about the whole party, without their having observed its stealing on them.

The effect made itself felt immediately on the entrunce of the new comers. They were fresh from the fashionable world, as was to be seen at once, in ther dress, in their equipment, and in everything about them; and they formed a contrast not a little striking with our friends, their country style, and the vehement feelings were at work underneath among them. This, soon, however, very soon disappeared in the stream of past recollection and present interests, and a rapid, lively conversation soon united them all. After a short time they again separated. The ladies withdrew to their own apartments, and there found amusement enough in the many things which they had to tell each other, and in setting to work at the same time to examine the new fashions, the spring dresses, bonnets, and such like; while the gentlemen were employing themselves looking at the new traveling chariots, trotting out the horses, and beginning at once to bargain and exchange.

They did not meet again till dinner; in the meantime they had changed their dress. And here, too, the newly-arrived pair showed to all advantage. Everything they wore was new, and in a style which their friends at the castle had never seen, and yet, being accustomed to it themselves, it appeared perfectly natural and graceful.

The conversation was brilliant and well sustained, as, indeed, in the company of such persons everything and nothing appears to interest. They spoke in French that the attendants might not understand what they satd, and swept in happiest humor over all that was passing in the great or the middle world. On one particular subject they remained, however, longer than was desirable. It was occasioned by Charlotte asking after one of her early friends, of whom she had to learn, with great distress, that she was on the point of being separated from her husband.

"It is a melancholy thing," Charlotte said, "when we fancy our absent friends are finally settled, when we believe persons very dear to us to be provided for for life, suddenly to hear that their fortunes are cast loose once more, that they have to strike into a fresh path of life, and very likely a most insecure one."

"Indeed, my dear friend," the Count answered, "it is our own fault if we allow ourselves to be surprised at such things. We please ourselves with imagining matters of this earth, and particularly matrimonial connections, as very enduring; and as concerns this last point, the plays which we see over and over again help to mislead us; being, as they are, so untrue to the course of the world. In a comedy we see a marriage as the last aim of a desire which is hindered and crossed through a number of acts, and at the instant when it is reached the curtain falls, and the momentary satisfaction continues to ring on in our ears. But in the world it is very different. The play goes on still behind the scenes, and when the curtain rises again we may see and hear, perhaps, little nough of the marriage."

"It cannot be so very bad, however," said Charlotte, smiling. "We see people who have gone off the boards of the theatre, ready enough to take a part upon them again."

"There is nothing to say against that," said the Count. "In a new character a man may really venture on a second trial; and when we know the world we see clearly that it is only th is positive eternal duration of marriage in a world where everything is in motion, which has anything unbecoming about it. A certain friend of mine whose humor displays itself principally in suggestions for new laws, maintained that every marriage should be concluded only for five years. Five, he said, was a sacred number—pretty and uneven. Such a period would be long enough for people to learn one another's character, bring a child or two into the world, quarrel, separate, and what was best, get reconciled again. He would often exclaim, 'How happy the first part of the time would pass away!' On one side or the other there would not fail to be a wish to have the relation continue longer, and the amiability would increase the nearer they got to the parting time. The indifferent, even the dissatisfied party, would be softened and gained over by such behavior; they would forget, as in pleasant company the hours pass always unobserved, how the time went by, and they would be delightfully surprised when, after the term had run they first observed that they had unknowingly prolonged it."

Charming and pleasant as all this sounded (Charlotte felt it to her soul) as was the moral significance which lay below it, expressions of this kind, on Ottilie's account, were most distasteful to her. She knew very well that nothing was more dangerous than the licentious conversation which treats culpable or semi-culpable actions as if they were common, ordinary, and even laudable, and of such undesirable kind assuredly were all which touched on the sacred of marriage. She endeavored, therefore, in her skilful way, to give the conversation another turn, and when she found that she could not, it vexed her that Ottilie had managed everything so well that there was no occasion for her to leave the table. In her quiet observant way a nod or a look was enough for her to signify to the head servant whatever was to be done, and everything went off perfectly, although there were a couple of strange men in livery in the way, who were rather a trouble than a convenience. And so the Count, without feeling Charlotte's hints, went on giving his opinions on the same subject. Generally, he was little enough apt to be tedious in conversation; but this was a thing which weighed so heavily on his heart, and the difficulties which he found in getting separated from his wife were so great that it had made him bitter against everything which concerned the marriage bond—that very bond which, notwithstanding, he was so anxiously desiaing between himself and the Baroness.

"The same friend," he went on, "has another law which he proposes. A marriage shall only be held indissoluble when either both parties, or at least one or the other, enter into it for the third time. Such persons must be supposed to acknowledge beyond a doubt that they find marriage indispensable for themselves; they have had opportunities of thoroughly knowing themselves; of knowing how they conducted themselves in their earlier unions; whether they have any peculiarties of temper, which are a more frequent cause of separation than bad dispositions. People would then observe one another more closely; they would pay as much attention to the married as the unmarried, no one being able to tell how things may turn out."

"That would add no little to the interest of society," said Edward. "As things are now, when a man is married, nobody cares any more either for his virtues or for his vices."

TO BE CONTINUED.

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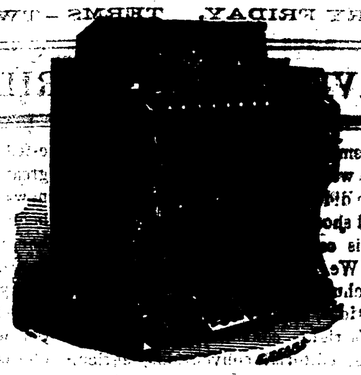

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HISTORY OF THE BEAVER VALLEY.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BEAVER VALLEY, June, 1873.

[Paper No. 14.]

IRON MAKING AT BEAVER FALLS.

As shown in last number, Brighton had fallen to a low estate under the general prostration of business in the country, and it remained in this forsaken and neglected condition until during the year 1829. Mr. Ormsby still owned it, not being able to find a purchaser. The timber had become very scarce and too dear to make charcoal at a cost to enable them to compete with furnaces in the pine country up the Allegheny river, and the iron works were consequently rendered of but little value. At that time, there were no furnaces in this country which made iron from bituminous coal, or other minor coals. It is quite interesting to draw a comparison between the mode of making iron from pig at that time, and as it is now made. The change from the monotonous, dull stroke of the hammer that prepared the bars for use, that of the modern appliances of a well-fitted rolling mill of to day, exhibits, in a marked manner, the strides made in industrial arts. Those old worthies never dreamed, probably, that in the course of a few years, the labor required to make a few tons of iron would turn out hundreds of tons of the best marketable iron. But Brighton was destined to see better days. A cloud hung over her, and her hopes and aspirations for the future, though now so far from ever being realized, so far as man could see, were now about to be realized to the full, and the cloud to burst in blessings.

In the Summer of 1829, Mr. James Patterson of Philadelphia, then lately from England, while looking over Western Pennsylvania, for a site upon which to locate and embark in the manufacture of iron, learned that the Brighton property, water power, iron works, &c., were for sale, and visited the place. He visited Mr. Ormsby and bought the property, after thoroughly inspecting it. He got possession of it and held it only after the most vexatious and troublesome hindrances and obstacles, and which, though for a time seemingly put to rest, gave Mr. Patterson an immense amount of trouble for many years afterward. Indeed, his experience alone, is a history of itself. This purchase had an immediate effect for good throughout the entire valley. The people took new heart and set to work to better their fortunes under the new tune of affairs. A commencement was at once made by the new owner to rebuild and improve the place.

MANUFACTURING REVIVED.

A new canal race and lock of sufficient size to pass to and fro canal boats, equal to any part of the Penna. canal, was built, to render more available the water power. A large merchant flour mill was erected and put into operation with abundant success. A cotton factory, with machinery for spinning coarse yarns, was also put in active work; cotton yarn, which he had spun east of the mountains, was woven and made into plaids, gingbams, checks, &c.

A large cooper shop was built, and many coopers employed to make flour barrels, and quite a number of dwelling houses were built of frame, brick and stone. Of course there was plenty of employment for a large number of men, women, boys and girls, scattered throughout the neighborhood around. The flour mill had a capacity of two hundred barrels per day, much of which was shipped to Philadelphia by way of Pittsburgh.

Several canal boats were owned and used by Mr. Patterson to bring wheat to the mill from the Ohio river, and from the valleys north by the canal, which could pass the lock to the mill, unload the grain and carry away a load of flour. Coal banks were opened, and miners put to work mining it out. Quite a trade in wool was established by which it was carried to Philadelphia, the farmers receiving cash for all their sales. During this great prosperity, it was always the rule at the works to engage the working people for cash payments. They received their pay at stated times, and in turn could meet all their engagements.

In addition to the various works of Mr. Patterson, there was erected by Mr. Archibald Robertson, in 1831, a paper mill, which for a number of years made large quantities of printing paper and wall paper, and gave employment to quite a number of people. A few years afterwards this mill was rendered useless by a part of it being burned. The notes of a part of these letters were made on a yellow writting paper, manufactured by Mr. Robertson about forty years ago. It bears well its age, and is a very creditable specimen of writting paper, though a little course. It was presented to the writer by Mr. Robertson, whose acquaintance he had the pleasure of enjoying for some years before all Robertson was honored, in his life-time, with high positions of trust in which he governmental affairs, and among his native bors his name is held in the highest relation in , and his memory cherished for power in dness of heart and the purity of supply and tives. For about fifteen years There is in purchase of the Brighton propence between Mr. Patterson, the town was in speculators ment of the most unbounded prosperity, until the great fire in Pittsburgh in 1845, when a severe backset was given to the enterprises started, Mr. Patterson being a very heavy loser.

BLIGHTED HOPES.

In 1849, Mr. Robertson established another paper mill in the upper portion of the town, which is yet in full operation, and very prosperous under the management of Messrs. Frazier, Metzger & Co. In the year 1852, a company was formed and organized under a charter obtained from the Pennsylvania Legislature, under the name of the Beaver County Manufacturing Company, which purchased the Brighton property, and raised the people's hopes and expectations generally, that they would greatly improve the property, and much advance their own and country's best interests. But, under unwise management, the company lamentably failed either to do good for themselves or any one else. During the time which they held the property a large dwelling house was burned down and the cotton factory with all its machinery was totally destroyed by fire. After this great efforts were made to induce eastern manufacturers and others to purchase the property and erect large works upon it, but from various causes all failed of success. Among the causes was undoubtedly the local influence used to drive off capitalists.

The last great effort was made after the destruction of Harper's Ferry National Armory, in endeavoring to induce the National Government to buy the property, with its water power, for a national foundry and armory, but this was defeated by certain local jealousies and envy, which finally resulted in that great work being located at Rock Island.

For some years Brighton was not known in the outside busy world, except as a very quiet and pleasantly situated town. Its paper mill was in operation, the flouring mill was run and a soap and candle factory was also doing some business. It had not even the advantage of a post office or a railroad station, those two conveniences being located two miles off, in the borough of New Brighton.

THE PAST AND PRESENT.

One minute's walk from the center of the town carried one into the quiet of the beautiful woods that partially surrounded it. The old "Mansion House" was the most commodious and probably the finest dwelling house in town. The little old red brick school house, standing on an eminence and commanding a complete view of the town, was ample for school, religious and lyceum purposes. Venerable sires taught their children that once Brighton was the greatest of all the towns in the valley. Sons listening to the story of the bright pictures of the past, bravely declared that her future should surpass even the greatest prosperity of the past. The broad green valley in its beauty smiled a welcome to all strangers who trod upon it, and the request soon became an urgent one, that once again men of capital should rise in their might and restore the town to its primitive glory and greatness.

So it remained until about the year 1866, when strange rumors began to float on the current of public conversation. Many were the singular proceedings that were taking place in the town. Men began to talk of factories, cutleries, large business houses. A smile overspread the faces of the owners of clay lands, and the brick makers were at peace with the world—and themselves.

A petition brought the post office, and pride marked the happy faces of the Brightonians, when they read on their envelopes the unmistakable post-mark of their own post office. A station was the occasion of joy, and people had no longer to tread the weary path to the depot across the river, that they might get to the outer world.

The town began to increase and business to look up—all of which, however, will be told in the story of Beaver Falls. These signs and wonders in the quiet town were, after all, only the forerunners of the incoming Beaver Falls, which, with its wealth and industry, and intense business activity and energy, very soon transformed the peaceful little town into a busy, grasping, aggressive little city.

BEAVER.

A Costly Cabinet.

The largest and most costly cabinet in the Vienna list is that of Lord Bective, an Englishman, which cost $25,000 and was in hand nearly five years. It is of ebony, inlaid with ivory, and decorated with lapis lazuli and jasper. It is in the pure Italian style, divided into two parts, each of which is subdivided into three compartments. The lower of the divisions is closed by three panelled ivory-inlaid doors (the inlaying being executed in fanciful designs;) the frieze is borne upon fluted pillars with exquisitely-carved capitals, both plinth and frieze being panelled and inlaid. The upper division is also enclosed by three doors, the centre one of which is in plate glass, while the other two are panelled with ebony, ivory inlaid, of splendid arabesque design, having fluted columns to support the frieze and cornice. In the centre of the pediment are Lord Bective's armorial bearings and monogram.

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THE BEAVER RADICAL.

SMITH CURTIS, EDITOR.

BEAVER, PA.

Friday Morning, June 13, 1873.

Republican District and County Ticket

Assembly.
S. J. CROSS, Rochester,
(Subject to decision of District Conference.)

Prothonotary.
G. A. SMALL, Bridgewater.

Treasurer.
JAMES H. MANN, New Brighton.

Commissioner.
G. W. SHROADES, Moon tp.

Jury Commissioner.
JOHN WILSON, Chippewa tp.

Poor House Director.
SAMUEL McMANAMY, Economy tp.

Auditor.
J. F. CULBERTSON, South Beaver tp.

Trustees of Academy.
E. S. IMBRIE, Beaver.
P. L. GRIM, New Galilee.

THE CHINESE.

The Chinese population of California and the Pacific coast is over 100,000, and of this number over 20,000 are located in San Francisco. The number will probably be largely increased from the fact that a new line of Steamers has been put in operation between Chinese ports and San Francisco, the main support of which is expected to come from Chinese emigration. The arrivals have exceeded 2,000 per week and threaten to be much more from the stimulous which the steamships give to the trade. China is crowded with laborers that are only waiting for a favorable opportunity to come to America, and if emigration was encouraged by the Government and our people friendly to the heathen Chinee, Chinese would flood the country in a short time, and might probably, in a century or so, be able to dispute here the supremacy of the white race. The rapid increase of Chinese emigration, at any rate, has alarmed the Californians, who are in danger of being absorbed by the Mongolians, and in consequence they are in no suitable mood to solve justly the question of Chinese Emigration. The plan which the city supervisors of San Francisco undertook to put into law was novel, if not liberal and christian, and the inventor of it ought to receive a medal for his remorseless ingenuity. The plan sought to outrage the religious sentiment of the Chinese by forbidding the removal of the remains of deceased persons from the city cemeteries and grave yards, thus preventing their removal to China, and provided for the close clipping of the hair of all prisoners committed to the city jail by the police, and laid a heavy special tax on the laundry business, a business of which the Chinese have a monopoly.

These laws were passed by the board of Supervisors, supported by the majority of the people, but vetoed by the Mayor. They were designed to check the tide of emigration that is setting in so frighfully and arrests the attention of the citizens to the dangers ahead from this source. It has already had some effect for the agents of various Chinese transportation companies have sent word back not to send any more Chinese over, and Lai Yong, Yang Kag, A Yup, Lai Foon, and Chung Leong, have united in publishing a petition, in which they contrast the policies of China and America, and set forth the grievances of the Chinese in rather forcible language. These heathen Chinese, however, admit that the policy of China was based on the idea of race-antagonism from which she feared evil results, and hence sought to exclude from her borders other races, but the United States and other christian nations opposed this exclusiveness, and forced on her treaty stipulations, commercial relations and friendly interchange of commodities and persons. In conclusion they propose a speedy and steady abrogation and repeal of the present treaty relations between China and America, requiring the return of all Chinese people and the retirement of all Chinese trade from this country, and the withdrawing of all American trade and persons and commercial intercourse from China. The proposition goes too far. The American people are not opposed to Chinese emigration, regulated by law, and under certain restrictions necessary to the well being of both races. Other questions besides the simple one of emigration enter into the problem and demand serious consideration. But we must defer it for want of space.

THE FARMERS' NEW ERA.

The Executive Committee of the Farmers' Association, of Illinois, has issued a call to the farmers to meet in county or other local gatherings on the Fourth of July, to consider the dangers of Railroad and other chartered monopolies, which threaten not only the liberties of individuals and classes, but the peace and prosperity of the nation itself. If such like feeling in Wisconsin and Iowa, and throughout the western grain growing region is as bitter and hostile as in Illinois, then this farmers movement means reform, in earnest. An analysis of their call will give a better understanding of the objects and spirit of the movement. They call upon all granges, farmers' clubs, associations and persons interested, to unite in celebrating Independence day in such a manner as to give it a new lease of life, to commemorate a new era of liberty and equality. The call is a paraphase of the Declaration of Independence and solemnly asserts that to the people belongs the fundamental right to abolish laws, and institute reforms whenever, by the injustice or inefficiency of their laws or the corruption of their administrators, they fail to secure the objects of good government. This fundamental truth interpreted by such application of it to existing facts as the farmers propose, becomes intensely radical, if not revolutionary, and taken in connection with the defeat of Judge Lawrence, indicates an uprising of the people to regain equality before the law, and the means whereby they can reap the rewards of their own industry. The farmers declare that they will use every means, except force, to over throw the obstacles in their way, to break down all monopolies that crush the people in order to bring all citizens to the same political level and give all an equal chance, which they have not now before the law, to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Their arraignment of the railroad monopolies is severe and reveals the secret of the movement. They charge these corporations with doing many unjust and dangerous acts, such as influencing executive officers to prevent just legislation; defying the laws of the land and refusing to obey them; procuring legislation for their own special advantage, by which they have put untold millions into their coffers; bribing venal legislators with money and silencing the timid by free passes; ostracising independent representatives at the polls; claiming chartered exemptions from legal enactments; corruptly controlling courts and judges; combining to destroy fair competition and to make unjust discriminations; paralyzing commerce by exorbitant rates of freight; retarding the settlement of the country by monopolizing public lands and charging high prices for them; fraudulently obtaining government bonds and corruptly using them as a fund to bribe and control Legislatures and subvert every branch of the government to their own sordid and selfish purposes; increasing public taxation, and evading taxation themselves, by violating the express provisions of their charters. Such contemplated reform, are the dawning of the farmers' new era, the adherents of which have pledged themselves to use all lawful and peaceful means to effect the same.

THE *Argus* says that we misrepresented it last week when we printed the entire clause on which we commented, and although the article quoted proves the contrary, we are glad to be corrected, since the *Argus* wishes it. If we had more time to devote to the *Argus*, and it was worth while, we could bring it to its knees every week. Its editorial pages are full of inconsistencies, and the editor gropes like one in the darkness of night. Last week for instance, he denounced the Republican convention for passing the milk and water retroactive salary increase resolution, as in substance he termed it, but this week he quotes the resolution, and calls the words of it "brave words," and thinks they indicate that the Republican party is on its upward way to that higher platform which now is exclusively occupied by the discordant organs of the woe-begone Liberals and a few sore-headed and worn out politicians.

The *Argus* on one page endorses the resolution and on another explains it as condemning Congress for its action in the matter, and exculpating the President for signing it, thus, by inference, warranting the conclusion that the *Argus* endorses the veto of the President, but condemns the vote of Congress on the bill. It is difficult to ascertain what the *Argus* does mean, for it talks two ways the same day, and every which way every other week, and we suppose the explanation of the matter to be that the *Argus* dosn't know its own mind, and forgets one moment what it has said the moment before. If we can render any assistance in eliciting any light out of its darkness, we shall be glad to do so at any time convenient.

THE Republican Convention of our neighboring county, Washinton, met on Monday and nominated the following ticket: Assembly, Hon. Jonathan Allison, by acclamation; Treasurer, Capt. J. C. French; Sheriff, P. M. Hart; County Commissioner, Alex. McCleery; Director of the Poor, Ralph Vankirk; Auditor, D. M. Howell; Jury Commissioner, W. H. Grable. Mr. Allison's re-nomination by acclamation was a compliment that his faithful services merited. The rest of the ticket is said to be a good one. The Convention passed resolutions endorsing the Federal and State administrations, the official conduct of Senator Rutan and our Representatives, and condemning the back pay salary increase.

General John Hall, Dr. J. M. Alexander, and William Kidd were appointed Representative conferees, Hon. H. J. Vankirk and Captain J. D. V. Hazzard Representative delegates, and Hon. D. M. Letherman Senatorial to the State Convention. The Convention was harmonious, and confidence of the success of the ticket prevailed.

THE opening of the Northern Pacific Railroad to Bismark, a point on the Missouri, is an important event that will be likely to materially effect the location the of Missouri river traffic, and change it to the more northern cities. Bismark, the present terminus, is four hundred and fifty-two miles west from the head of Lake Superior, at Duluth, and a short distance above Bismark the river turns westward and is navigable to Fort Benton, a distance of one thousand miles. A line of ten steamers is already established to run there in connection with the Northern Pacific, and eastward a fleet of steamers and sailing vessels connects the road with all the American and Canadian ports from Duleth to Buffalo. The route thus far is almost an entire water communication from the east to Montana, and can not fail to be of great benefit to the country.

[From Lawrence Journal.]

SHALL THE JOURNAL SUPPORT THE TICKET NOMINATED?

Within the past week it has been stated that the *Journal* would not support the ticket nominated on Monday next! That it would take part in a move to organize and form another ticket! We are candid to express that there is a determination in some circles to form a new ticket, if the one nominated on Monday next is not of a complexion to suit them. The way things stand at this late hour of the campaign, so bitter is the feeling in some quarters it seems almost inevitable! It looks as though the key-note for that course had already been sounded by some of the correspondents in regard to some of the officers to be nominated. Of such a suicidal course we disapprove, and will do what lies in our power to prevent it. To our friends, to those who are candidates for the different positions, we have this to say, that whatever ticket is nominated on Monday next, we shall support, and that support will be full and free, even if those nominated are not our own choice. The *Journal* shall give no uncertain sound—the tone shall be clear, loud and true to the regular ticket, and there is no power which can control it otherwise. We control its columns in every sense, and we care not if the parties who are said to be the power behind the throne should bolt and have power to take every other paper in the county with them, the *Journal* will be found advocating the election of that ticket nominated on Monday next! No aid shall be given to any class who shall seek to destroy in this county the power of the party which has been the power in the land for so long a term of years, and done so much for the advancement of the country. The people are called on to make nominations for the different county offices. The choice they make to-day will be the one which shall receive the support of this paper.

A few years ago the mass seemed dissatisfied with the mode of nominating for county officers, and made a change by adopting the Crawford County system, which is susceptible of much chicanery in party workings, and one which can be used to destroy the organization of any party. The ticket to be nominated at the primaries to-day will be by this system. Of the six candidates for Assembly and the seven for Sheriff it is probable that four hundred votes out of two thousand will make the nomination, and that one may be the most unpopular candidate in the field! Yet this is called the popular voice of the party! For this no one is to blame but the mass of the party who adopted it. We opposed this system when it was first broached, and predicted that these things would be its results. It is now the usage of the party, and the ticket that is nominated by it will and shall receive our unreserved support. We never have sanctioned a bolt in the party, nor shall we aid any in the making it—we care not from what source it comes, or under whose lead it may be.

It is hoped that these remarks will be sufficient denial to the reports that are current in the county about the *Journal* going to aid in making a bolt in the party if the ticket is not satisfactory. And to the slanderers who seek to place this paper in a wrong position, we would say, look well to your own affairs and leave other people's alone, or the cutting sabre may fall on your head with mentioned names. We never dread a duty and are always ready to perform it when the proper time comes. None but cowards shrink from duty, and none but liars try to destroy those who strive to do that duty.

POLITICAL.

—The Republican County Committee of Clinton county will meet at Lock Haven on the 21st day of June.

—The legislature of Texas has passed a law over the Governor's veto, abolishing the school system. The legislature is intensely Democratic.

—Col. George F. Huff and D. S. Atkinson, of the Greensburg *Tribune*, are the delegates from Westmoreland county to the Republican State Convention, instructed for Col. Huff for State Treasurer.

—The Republicans of Berks county will hold their county meeting at Reading on the 12th of August, at which time delegates to the State Convention will be appointed.

—The Constitutional Convention disposed of the question of representation in the Legislature, Friday, by adopting a proposition dividing the State into fifty Senatorial districts and one hundred and fifty-two Representative districts.

—The Democrats of Franklin county have nominated the following ticket: Assembly—George W. Welsh; Treasurer—Hiram M. White; Commissioner—William D. Guthrie; Director of the Poor—J. H. McCulloch; Auditor—D. B. Russell; Jury Commissioner—John Gilbert; Coroner—Dr. W. P. Noble.

—The following is the Columbiana county Republican ticket: Rrpresentative—Ephraim S. Holloway; Auditor—Joseph J. Scroggs; Treasurer—Daniel W. Firestone; Sheriff—Joseph D. Fountain; Commissioner—Hiram Gaver: Infirmary Director—Jesse D. Chandler; Coroner—Samuel Badger.

—The Republicans of Delaware county held their convention to send delegats to the State Convention, at Media, on Thursday last. William Ward was chosen Representative delegate, and Richard Young Senatorial delegate. They were instructed for Butler for Supreme Judge, but left free to go for whomsoever they please for Treasurer. It is understood they will go for Henry.

—The Republicans of Snyder county have nominated the following ticket: Senator—Dr. B. F. Wagenseller; Assembly—G. Alferd Schoch; Prothonotary—Jere Crouse; Associate Judge—B. L. Raudenbush; Register and Recorder—James M. Vanzandt; Commissioner—Joel Row; Jury Commissioner—G. W. Row; Auditor—Jeff. Hall.

—Cleveland held a Judicial election, on Tuesday, and the three candidates on the Republican ticket were elected. The Democrats and Liberals united on another ticket, consisting of one Liberal, one Democrat, and one Republican, but the coalition was as barren as usual, and that partnership, it would seem, might as well be dissolved.

—The Warren (Pa.) *Mail* speaks very highly of Hon. T. G. Gordon as a candidate for Supreme Judge. It says: "Our complex and important oil interests and land titles in Western Pennsylvania, had a representative in Judge Thompson. Now that he is no longer on the bench we should still be represented by a man with a local knowledge and practice in such cases. For this Judge Gordon would be qualified in the highest degree. In our Convention last year he stood high. This year we hope to see him the first choice of the Convention as he is of the people in Western Pennsylvania who know him best."

—The Democrats of Butler county are requested by the Chairman of the county Committee to meet on Saturday, the 14th inst., at the respective places of holding eletions, and select two delegates from each election district to meet in County Convention on the 16th inst. The purpose is to consult about the formation of a county ticket and to appoint delegates to the State Convention which is to meet at Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, on the twenty-seventh of August next.

—The Chester *Republican* says: Ex-Mayor Swift of Philadelphia, died in that city, on Monday the 9th inst., in the 84th year of his age. Col. Swift was well known for a long period as one of the most efficient politicians in the city of his birth. During the period when the Whig party was in the ascendant, his house was the resort of nearly all the prominent men of the day—Clay, Webster and others, shared his hospitality on all occasions. He was noted for his admirable administrative qualifications—Philadelphia while he was Mayor, being acknowledged as the best governed city in the Union. He was a brave man and generous to a fault. For some time past he has taken no active part in the political affairs of the country, owing to advancing years, and a prostration of his physical energies. His wife, a daughter of the late Commodore Truxton, survives her husband.

—The Blair county *Radical* says: The gentlemen who think they know everything and see "rings" in everything, have at last disclosed the Republican programme for the next year or two—that Senator Scott is to receive the English mission; that State Treasurer Mackey is to succeed Scott; that Sam Henry is to succeed Mackey; and we regret that there is a difficulty as to who is to succeed Henry in the legislature from Cambria county. Some of the gentlemen named may secure the places assigned them by the political wisacres; but we know of no effort to displace Minister Schenck, the end brick in the row; have heard no opposition to the re-election of Mr. Scott; believe there is no serious objection to the re-election of Mr. Mackey, if he desires it; are not certain that any Republican can succeed in Cambria county, and hence, we trust we will be excused from believing that the programme of the knowing ones will be carried out.

—The present condition of the Democratic party is thus pictured by a Democratic editor. This editor is despondent, but thinks that a "shaking up" of the party would set matters right. It might, but what an earthquake of a shake it would require. He says:

"If a great political struggle was pending, we should be at a loss for generals to husband and direct our strength, and the enemy might win a victory solely through our lack of discipline. Our great men all seem to have subsided into nothingness, and the small fry are making asses of themselves in the desperate attempt to convince the people that they *are* somebody. Politically, everything seems dead in the Democratic camp. In a dull, stupid, half-asleep sort of a way, we manage to plod along, and always poll at every election just enough votes to allow ourselves to be counted out. Then we waken up a little, feebly cry out "fraud! fraud!" swear a couple of times, and then—go to sleep again. Now, this won't do. We must either wake up and do as a party ought to do, or else we must get out of the way for some other organization that has more spunk. County, State, and National, as a party we need a shaking up."

—The Republican County Convention of Washington county met on Monday last, Judge Farrer presiding. After transacting the routine business, the convention nominated the following ticket to be supported at the ensuing fall election: Assembly—Hon. Jonathan Allison, by acclamation; Treasurer—Capt. J. C. French; Sheriff—D. M. Hart; County Commissioner—Alex. McCleery; Director of the Poor—Ralph Vankirk; Auditor—D. M. Howell; Jury Commissioner—W. H. Grable. The ticket is a good one and will be triumphantly elected in the fall.

Resolutions were adopted endorsing the Federal and State administrations, the official conduct of Senator Rutan, and our Representatives, and condemning the back pay grab.

General John Hall, Dr. J. W. Alexander and Wm. Kidd were appointed Representative conferees, and Hon. D. M. Letherman Senatorial delegate, and Hon. H. J. Vankirk and Captain J. D. V. Hazzard Representative delegates to the State Convention. Every election district in the county was represented, and although the contest between the several candidates was animated, entire harmony prevailed. Washington county will give a good account of herself in October.

—The *Sunday Transcript* says: The contest for Judge of the Supreme Court appears to have narrowed down between Judge Paxson of this city, and Judge Butler of the Chester and Delaware district. Now and then we hear of some other gentleman named, who will probably get a few votes in the convention, but the great fight will be between the two designated. Judge Paxson has not been on the bench many years, but from the day he first donned the ermine until now he has so performed his duty that he has gained the esteem of the members of the bar and the good opinion of the community, and this sentiment is experienced and expressed by voters of both political parties. Philadelphia delegates will, if we may judge from appearances, be a unit, and his friends express the belief satisfactory are the tidings that come from other counties, that he will be nominated by a large majority. Judge Butler is undoubtedly also an able jurist, as by those who know him well, is respected and beloved for his many good qualities. He is something of the Glenni Schofield type of man in appearance and action, and for some months his admirers have been laboring zealously to secure him the nomination. Both aspirants are such good men, and either would make such an acceptable and available candidate that we regret to find some of our own friends, who are anxious for Judge Butler's success, casting slurs upon those who prefer Judge Paxson, and intimating that if Judge Paxson is nominated, it will be by a "ring," by "a combination of wire politicians." If our local candidate is successful, it will be only because he has received more legal votes than his competitor, and we shall expect to see him receive every Republican vote in the State, and if Judge Butler's ambition is satisfied by having his name on the ticket we know every man who opposed his nomination, because they preferred another, will deposit his ballot in October for him. The contest for Judge of the Supreme Court, at least, should be conducted in an honorable and gentlemanly manner.

HOW THEY LIKE EACH OTHER.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* seems to admire the Pittsburgh *Commercial* and the *Commercial*, in return, answers the organ in such plain language that we deem it proper to republish the same. The *Commercial says:*

The Harrisburgh *Patriot* says, it is all right to denounce the administration for its course in Louisiana, but that will hardly be sufficient for a Democratic platform in Pennsylvania, and adds:

"Pennsylvania is in one respect in as bad a plight as Louisiana. She is to-day governed by officials who, if the Philadelphia reformers and the Democratic and Liberal State Committees are to be believed, were not elected by the people, but foisted into the places they occupy by fraudulent votes and forged election returns. Certain it is that the partial investigation of the alleged forgery of election returns which was made in Philadelphia under the auspices of the Reform Association, developed a most systematic and gigantic election fraud. Besides, it is well known that large numbers of non-residents were colonized in the cities and larger towns of the State, whose illegal ballots swelled enormously the vote for Hartranft.

Why, then did not the defeated party use its legal remedy and contest the election? The laws of Pennsylvania accede to any fifty citizens who will make oath to their allegations, the right to contest any State election, and the means for ascertaining the facts and securing the proof of fraud, if any was practiced. We repeat, if Mr. Buckalew was, as the *Patriot* alleges, cheated out of his election why did not he and his friends make the oath required by law, and apply the legal remedy for election frauds? We all know that they did not, because they could not prove what they now allege. A party that has a legal remedy for fraud of which it complains, and does not use it, demonstrates conclusively that it is much easier to cry "Fraud!" "Fraud!" than it is to try to prove it. The democratic party in Philadelphia has never yet dared to go before the courts with a sworn allegation of fraud. Last year, after the State election, the candidates on the Democratic, Liberal and Reform tickets spent weeks in hunting through the election records for evidences of fraud on which to base a contested election case, but when the time came for swearing to the necessary affidavits, they all shrunk from the ordeal and abandoned the contest. Would they have done this if they could have made their case good? Not they; and they gave up the task, just because they were unable to substantiate the charges embodied in the above extract from the *Patriot*. That dodge, therefore, will not serve. There is no proof, whatever, to substantiate this charge of fraud, and requires a vast amount of political cheek to persist in making it.

FREEDOM, June 16th, 1873.

Editor Beaver Radical:

On the evenings of the 4th and 5th inst. the Sabbath-school of the M. E. Church of this place, gave an exhibition, which was well received by all present. The house was more than full, so that some could not be accommodated with seats. The exercises began with an Anthem, led by Miss Mattie Teeters. Miss Eva C. Dungan made the opening address, which was delivered with more than ordinary eloquence. Next performance was a dialogue called "All is not gold that glitters." It was excellent. Miss Aggie Wilson, a small girl, spoke a piece called "The Bachelor's Sale;" it was well delivered. Dialogue, title—"Aunt Prude," by Miss Aggie Fowler and Miss Sallie Lee. This dialogue was full of fun, and the audience seem to enjoy it. A declamation by Miss Lide Musgrave was delivered with much feeling and met with considerable applause. A piece called "Over the hill to the poor house," by Miss Emma Larkin was among the very best of the evening. It was a good selection and admirably performed. "Aunt Bessy's Beauty," a dialogue which made all laugh and be good humored. Miss Eva C. Dungan spoke a piece called "Nasby's wife." The selection was full of elevating thought

and represented a true man, although soaring away above his wife in literature honor and fame of the world, yet he still honored, respected and loved her for her unselfish and untiring labors to make home a paradise. The next performance was a dialogue—"Queen Catherine." This was a good dialogue, well performed, and listened to with much interest. Miss Ida Cole and Miss Ella Blazier, young misses not in their teens yet, recited a dialogue called "8 O'clock," which was very good and very creditable to the young beginners. A dialogue—"Before and Behind the Scenes," given by Miss Laura Blazier and Mr. George Gray, was one of the very best of the evening. Miss Emma Larkins gave the closing address, which was first-rate in matter and manner. Between the exercises above named there were several tableaux, viz: "The Unhappy Family," representing the misery caused by intemperance. "Better to be an old man's darling than a young man's slave," "Light of other days," &c. Miss Julia Neely and Miss Jennie Larkins each sung a beautiful song that was listened to with much pleasure—indeed they were encored, and come out a second time. Robert Dungan also sung a song entitled, "When you and I were young, Maggie!" He had the appearance of an old man, and the piece was well sung for a boy. Prof. Harper sung and played several pieces. He is a good musician and sings well. To Miss Mattie Teeters and J. & S. Fowler, however, the school is endebted for most of the music, and many thanks are tendered for their assistance. Mr. Whitsall, of Sewickly, also sung and played several beautiful pieces on the guitar. There was a great variety of performances and music, so that all were pleased. In short it was a grand and complete success, and much credit is due to all who took part; but especially to Mr. McClain, Superintendent of the school, for his untiring and persevering energy. We know he has the thanks of all who feel an interest in the welfare of the school. Mrs. Wilson, also, has the thanks and best wishes of the school for the use of her piano and the valuable assistance rendered on both evenings of the exhibition. Proceeds amounted to about fifty dollars. H.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AGENTS.—C. W. Taylor, Beaver Falls; Evan Pugh, New Brighton; J. Linnenbrink, Rochester.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The Beaver Radical is the most extensively circulated Weekly Newspaper in Western Pennsylvania.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.

Going West—Mail, 7,34 a. m; Accommodation 5 40 p. m.

Going East—Accommodation, 9,19 a. m; Mail, 37 p. m; Express, 7,07 p. m.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Western mail leaves at 6.45 a.m.; arrives at 3 p.m. Eastern mail leaves at 2 p. m.; arrives at 8 a. m.

The attention of the public is directed to the following new advertisements, which appear in THE RADICAL to-day:

New Ads—George P. Rowell & Co C
New Ads—Weaver & Co C
Financial Statement—Rochester boro 4s3t
Financial Statement—Freedom boro 3s3t
Notice—R. T. Taylor 3lt1t
Notice—Weaver & Co C
Notice—Agricultural Society C

The annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association will be held in Pittsburgh on the 20th of August next.

Corner of Broadway and Lock streets, New Brighton tf

Buy your shoes of Hartzog & Beam's.

Two new two Horse Wagons, for sale by Snellenburg & Son's. feb21-tf.

Corner of Broadway and Lock streets, New Brighton. tf

Ice Cold Spa King Soda Water, flavored with fine fruit syrups, always fresh from Hugo Andrews's Marble Fountains.

We see by our exchanges that the horse "Upper Bottom," owned by B. M. & H. Ewing of this place, took the pacing race at Cambridge City, Indiana, last week, making very creditable time.

Buy your shoes of Hartzog & Beam's.

Corner of Broadway and Lock streets, New Brighton. tf

Gaiters, Slippers and all goods in summer wear, at Hartzog & Beam's.

Tonsorial.—If you want a good hair cut, shave or shampoon call on J. W. Williams, in THE RADICAL building. John takes great pains to keep his shop clean and neat, and deserves the patronage of all who need anything in his line.

Novelties in Ladies' Shoes at Hartzog & Beam's.

French morocco summer shoe for ladies at Hertzog & Beams, Broadway, New Brighton.

Newport ties for ladies, and Oxford ties for gentlemen, at Hertzog & Beams, Broadway, New Brighton.

The Lawrence county *Guardian* reports that the Hon D. Sankey received under the popular vote system only 2 votes for the nomination for Assembly on the Republican ticket. The people must have gone back on the Hon. David.

Corner of Broadway and Lock streets, New Brighton. tf

Corner of Broadway and Lock streets New Brighton. tf

Novelties in Ladies' Shoes at Hartzog & Beam's.

Commencement, which is drawing near, bids fair to be unusually interesting. We have not only the usual exercises of this occasion, but the "Young Folks" and the "Normal" are to give us a foretaste, in the Lecture Room of the M. E. Church, on Tuesday and Friday evenings of next week. Sunday morning following Rev. Dr. Loomis, favorably known as an interesting speaker here, is to deliver the Baccalaureate Sermon. Monday morning senior examination, followed by an alumnæ meeting, open to all, and the Alumnæ Concert, of vocal and the instrumental music, in the College Hall on the evening of Monday, June 30. Those who attended the concert last fall will not fail to be present at this last opportunity to listen to a number of the young ladies who so highly delighted them on that occasion. Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock the dedication of the hall which is being frescoed and fitted up in fine style, is to take place. Bishop Simpson and Rev. E. O. Haven, formerly President of Michigan State University, are to officiate. This will be a rare opportunity to listen to these distinguished men, and doubtless the Hall will be filled to its capacity. Those who would enjoy the feast should go early, as the public generally are invited. Commencement Tuesday evening.

Hartzog & Beam, successors to Umstead and Hartzog, manufacturers of and dealers in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers. Specialty, fancy wear for either ladies or gentlemen. Broadway, New Brighton.

Warning.—Read this and then do not fail to buy a bottle of Dr. J. Magin nis' Persian Oleine, that is if you wish to keep in your house the best known remedy for *Cholera, Cholera morbus, Cramps, Dysentery* and *Pain* of all kinds. Price 50 cents. Sold by Druggists, dealers and Agents.

Pugilistic Mongolians. — There has been trouble among the Chinese employed in the Cutlery Works at Beaver Falls. A fight occurred among them on last Friday afternoon. The difficulty, it appears, originated between the two interpreters, Ah Poy and Cho Hung. In the articles of agreement between the proprietors of the Cutlery Works and the Chinese, it is stipulated that there should be no opium smoking or gambling among the men. Ah Poy found out that several of the Chinamen were violating their contract, and as all good Chinamen do, he immediately reported their delinquency in that respect, and the result was that the company ordered their papers to be made out and a final discharge given them, to go where their inclination led them, back to the shores of the Pacific, or still farther to their former homes in the Flowery Kingdom.

The men who had infringed the rules belonged to Cho Hung's battalion, and are named Sing Chung, Lunk Chung Mong Chong and See Yang. The leader got very wrathy at Ah Poy because he interfered with his men. He held a council of war and a rebellion was decided upon. Ah Poy was selected as the victim of their vengeance. They "went for" him on Friday evening, and his cue came near meeting the same fate that befel the tail of Tam O'Shanter's mare. As he entered the gate of the yard the others rushed at him and were preparing to annihilate him at once, or else not, when Mr. Crane came along and seeing what was going on he sprung to the rescue of Ah Poy, and in order to convince them that he was in earnest, and thoroughly appreciated what was going on, he was compelled to knock down several of them, which he did in "a neat and workmanlike manner." When the fight was over, Ah Poy was taken to the residence of Mr. Crane, where he has since remained. As the result of the fracas Cho Hung and about thirty of his confederates will be sent away. It will not, it is said, interfere in the least with the progress of the work in the manufactory, as one hundred and seventy men will be left, and another lot of Mongolians are on the way to that place. The reports that were in circulation at first in regard to the disturbance, were very much exaggerated. It did not assume the proportions of a riot, and might more truthfully be denominated a fight. None of the Chinamen want to go away; all would like to stay, but that is a privilege that will not be vouchsafed them, as the managers are determined to ship some of them, and by an example of that kind, prevent any similar outbreaks in the future.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

To Destroy the Bugs.—The Colorado potato bug, which is causing the destruction of the potato crop in this region, has overrun Kentucky. A farmer in that State writes: There are two ways of destroying the Colorado bug—one by killing them with paddles, the other by poison. The poison used is Paris green which should be carefully handled. Take one pound of Paris green and mix it with thirty to forty pounds of buckwheat flour, and put a small portion in a muslin bag, the bag attached to a handle six feet long, and shake the poison over the vines while the dew is on. Buckwheat flour will not pack in the bag as readily as common flour, and the work can be more easily performed. Another way is to use whale oil soap. Sure remedy.

Clothing ready made, suitable for all kinds of wear, Summer clothing for men and boys can be purchased at low prices at S. & J. Snellenburg's, New Brighton.

Truthful James to the Editor.

(KEOKA, 1873.)

Which it is not my style
To produce needless pain
By statements that rile,
Or that go 'gin the grain,
But here's Captain Jack still a livin', and Nye has no skelp on his brain!

On that Caucasian head
There is no crown of hair,
It is gone, it has fled!
And Echo sez "where?"
And I asks, "Is this Nation a White Man's, and is generally things on the square?"

She was known in the camp
As "Nye's other squaw,"
And folks of that stamp
Has no rights in the Law.
But is treacherous, sinful and slimy, as Nye might hev well known before.

But she said that she knew
Where the Injins was hid,
And the statement was true,
For it seemed that she did;
Since she led William where he was covered by seventeen Modocs, and—slid!

Then they reached for his hair,
But Nye sez, "By the Law
Of nations, forbid!
I surrenders—no more;
And I looks to be treated, you hear me?—as a pris'ner, a pris'ner of war!"

But Captain Jack rose
And he sez "It's too thin,
Such statements as those
It's too late to begin;
There's a Modoc indictment agin you, O Paleface, and you're goin' in!

"You stole Schonchin's squaw
In the year sixty-two,
It was in 'Sixty-four
That Long Jack you went through,
And you burned Nasty Jim's rancheria and his wives and his pappooses too.

"This gun in my hand
Was sold me by you
'Gainst the law of the land,
And I grieves it is true!"
And he buried his face in his blanket and wept as he hid it from view.

"But you're tried and condemned
And skelping's your doom,"
And he paused and he hemmed—
But why this resume?
He was skelped 'gainst the custom of Nations, and cut off like a rose in its bloom.

So I asks without guile,
And I trusts not in vain,
If this is the style
That is going to obtain—
If here's Captain Jack still a livin', and Nye with no skelp on his brain?

BRET HARTE.

—*New York Tribune.*

Neat and fashionable suits for gentlemen, at S. & J. Snellenburg's, New Brighton.

WASHINGTON, Pa., June 14, 1873.

EDITOR RADICAL—*Dear Sir:*—Having been notified by the War Department to nominate a legally qualified candidate from this Congressional district for appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point, you will please permit me to announce through your columns that the selection will be made dependent upon a competitive examination which shall be conducted by a committee of competent gentlemen to be selected at an early day. As it is important that the nomination be made not later than the 15th of July, the examination must be held prior to that date, and will therefore take place at New Brighton on Friday, July 11.

Those who think of making application will please remember that candidates are admitted only between the ages of seventeen and twenty-two, and must be not less than five feet in height. They must also be free from any infectious or immoral disorder, and, generally, from any deformity, disease or infirmity which would render them unfit for arduous military service.

With respect to mental qualifications they must be proficient in reading and writing; in the elements of English grammar; in descriptive geography, particularly of our own country, and in the History of the United States. In arithmatic the various operations in addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, reduction, simple and compound proportion, and vulgar and decimal fractions, must be thoroughly understood and readily performed.

The committee will examine both as to mental and physical qualifications, and the applicant, who, in their opinion, shall have passed the best examination, will be recommended for appointment, and must be at West Point not later than August 25th, ensuing.

Those wishing further information on the subject can address me at Washington, Pa. W. S. MOORE.

Owing to the large business of R. Steinfeld, and the fact that his time has been wholly occupied in selling goods, his customers have not for some time heard from him through the columns of this paper, but he again announces to them that he has on hand a complete stock of clothing, and also a full assortment of clothes, cassimeres and all other articles belonging to a first class merchant tailor's establishment, all of which he intends to sell before the 1st of July, and on that account will be sold at a small advance on cost. Please come and examine before purchasing elsewhere. R. Steinfeld, corner of Broadway and Lock street, New Brighton. may30 tf

After July 1st new postage stamps come, bearing profiles and colors thus: 1 cent, Franklin, blue; 2 cent, Jackson, brown; 3 cent, Washington, Green; 6 cent, Lincoln, red; 7 cent, Stanton, vermillion; 10 cent, Jefferson, chocolate; 12 cent, Clay, purple; 15 cent, Webster, orange; 24 cent, Scott; 30 cent, Hamilton, black; 90 cent, Perry, carmine.

S. & J. Snellenburg, Broadway, New Brighton.

The Washington *Reporter* says: A youthful couple who were married in this county last week were brought to sudden grief ere the honey moon had scarce begun. The parties whose connubial bliss had been so ruthlessly interrupted are Abraham Meeks, of Hillsborough, and Miss Ella Smally, of Prosperity. The groom is a young man of about twenty-one or twenty-two years, while the bride is a lass of only fifteen summers. The courtship was a brief one, the parties having met but a few times before the marriage took place. Their courting was chiefly done while standing along the fence where they had met—probably not by chance but by appointment. On Friday last Mr. Meeks came to Washington and hired a buggy from Mr. Sexton and drove away. The next day, Saturday, he proceeded to the residence of Mr. Smally, the father of the girl, and as the story goes asked him if the daughter might take a ride with him. Assent was given. It is alleged that the young people then proceeded to the residence of a minister and had the knot matrimonial tied. On Saturday evening they came to Washington and took lodging at the Valentine House, where they remained until Monday morning, when the trouble commenced. When the buggy was returned to the livery stable Mr. Sexton discovered that one of the springs was broken, and he also alleged that the horse had been abused. Complaint was made on Monday morning last against Meeks, and officers started out empowered to arrest him. In the meantime a seat had been secured in the back for the bride, and when it started she was ticketed for Hillsborough. The husband and started off on foot, he probably knowing that measures had been taken for his arrest. He was overtaken on the National road, near the toll gate, a short distance east of this borough, brought back to town and committed to the care of Sheriff Ramsey for a hearing. Of course he was angry, and threatened "to put a head" upon Mr. Sexton. The bride went on her way to Hillsborough, somewhat saddened at the incarceration of her loving spouse. He was somewhat apprehensive that the girl's father would interfere and take her away, and therefore promptly wrote her a letter. Altogether it was a sad termination to a wedding party, and they have the sympaty of all youthful and romantic lovers, who will probably set Mr. Sexton down as a cruel fellow, for of old it was written that "When a man had taken a new wife he should be excused from war, that he might cheer up the wife which he had taken," and they will argue "Much more should he be excused for maltreating a horse."

We have received specimens of The Undeveloped West or five years in the territories. Being a description of that vast region between the Mississippi and Pacific; its resources, climate, inhabitants, natural curiosities, etc., etc. Life and advenpture on Prairies, Mountains, and the Pacific Coast, with 244 fine illustrations, from original sketches and photographic views, of the scenery, cities, lands, mines, people and curiosities of the Great West. By J. H. Beadle, western correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and author of "Life in Utah," etc., published by the National Publishing Company, Philadelphia.

The Singer Sewing Machine is the best in the market and if you want to buy a machine that never gets out of order, is durable and will do all kinds of work and give perfect satisfaction, then go to R. Straw & Co., No. 10 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and you can get just such a machine as you want. je20-6t

After June 30th next the new postal regulations go into effect under which no free matter will be carried through the mails. The new law requires the payment of postage upon all papers even in the county in which they are published. The postage upon THE BEAVER RADICAL will be five cents a quarter or twenty cents a year, payable at the post office where the paper is received. The postage upon the New York weeklies received in our county will be exactly the same and it is in this that the new regulations work unjustly. Charging the same price for carrying a paper a few miles as it does for carrying it several hundred is a most unjust discrimination against the local paper. The safety and permanence of a Republican form of government depends upon the education and general dissemination of knowledge among the masses, and the greatest educator our country has had has always been the country newspaper. Allowing them to circulate free in the counties in which they are published gave them a little better chance to compete with the metropolitan weeklies. The general opinion seems to be that a law will be passed by the next Congress allowing the country newspapers their old freedom to circulate free in their own counties.

As the purchase of a Sewing Machine is of may be an act for a life-time, care should be taken in selecting one that time and use have proven to be the best. Time tries all things. Use only furnishes the final test. Opinions of the skillful may be of value, but time is needed to confirm them. While the Singer Sewing Machine Company has given the public the finest fruits of inventive genius, they have guarded it from a multitude of traps. Attachments have been added for various purposes, but it has kept free from all useless complications. Simplicity of parts, and adaptation to the widest range of work has been the constant aim.

Instead of boasting of a variety of useless stitches and movements, it claims to make but One Kind of Stitch, and that with the Fewest Movements Possible. Hence the Machine may run constantly for twenty years, or a life-time, and work just as well as when new.

R. STRAW & Co., No. 10 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. apr25-3m

Wanted.—10 good coal miners wanted, steady employment, house rent free. Enquire of Captain R. Calhoun, Georgetown, Beaver county, Pa.

The Greenville Races.—The second annual meeting of the Greenville Driving Park Association will be held on the 3d and 4th of July. Premiums $1,500. Competition open to all. For further information address Wm. H. Acher, Greenville, Pa.

First Day—Thursday, July 3d, 1873—Purse No. 1.—$200.—For horses that never trotted better than 3.30.—$125 to first; $50 to second, $25 to third.—Purse No. 2.—$300.—For horses that never trotted better than 2.40.—$125 to first, $50 to second, $25 to third.—Purse No. 3.—$300.—For horses that never trotted better than 2.34.—$125 to first, $50 to second, $25 to third.—Second Day—Friday, July 4th—Purse No. 4.—$200—Pacing Race: $125 to first, $50 to second, $25 to third.—Purse No. 5.—$225.—For horses that never trotted better than 3:00.—$135 to first, $60 to second, $30 to third.—Purse No. 6.—$175.—For horses that never trotted better than 2.50.—$100 to first, $50 to second, $25 to third.—Purse No. 7.—$300.—Open to all trotters: $175 to first, $75 to second, $50 to third.

Gaiters, Slippers and all goods in summer wear, at Hartzog & Beam's.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

Cash assets over sixty millions of dollars. Is the largest and wealthiest company in the world, and the oldest Life Insurance Company in America. Policy costs less in this Company from year to year, than in any other Company.

WHAT IS THE VALUE OF LIFE INSURANCE?

Let the reader make a practical and personal examination of the subject. Have you a family dependent on you for support? If so you have a duty to perform. If you are engaged in active business, consider what would probably happen if your plans were set aside and other persons were called in to close up your affairs. Your creditors clamorous, your labors suddenly ended; your property sacrificed to the highest bidder. There might be little left for your family. All this might be the result if death should overtake you next week, or next year, and you have no lease of life. You may be strong and healthy to-day, but are you sure that health, strength and life will be yours to-morrow? You ought to guard against this contingency. You insure your property, why not insure your life? Is it much more valuable? Suppose you have an insurance in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York equal to the amount of your indebtedness, your wife or your friends, at your death, then have the means in hand to pay all that you owe. The warehouse, the store, the goods and merchandise are free from all incumbrance. No sacrifices need be made. Your family have property which, by your forethought, they are enabled to preserve, and will furnish the means of support.

The longer Insurance is postponed, the greater will be the premium. Nor can it be obtained upon any terms by those not in good health. Hence the immediate attention to this matter.

A. B. CLARK,
Agent for Beaver county, Pa.
je13-4w

One hundred and forty Chinese have refused longer to work at Beaver Falls, and on Wednesday packed up and repaired to the Station. The report says that the railroad agent refused to sell them tickets, and the Chinamen threatened to do all sorts of impossible things in order to get away. Is Chinese cheap labor a success? Wait and time will tell.

Farmers of Beaver County Read This.—J. & R. Harsha, at Rodger's Ferry, Beaver county, sell all kinds of farming implements. Go to them to buy the well known Woods' Mower and Reaper, improved. Also the improved Lock Lever Hay Rake. They sell the latest improved Howe Sewing Machine, one of the best sewing machines in the world. Their address is Industry, Pa. 2t.

Northwestern State Normal School.—Anniversary, 1873, order of exercises: Friday evening, June 20th, Closing Exercises of Model School; Saturday, 21st, 9 A M, Prize Declamations Debating Club; Sunday, 22d, 3 P M, Exercises Normal Christian Association; Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 23d, 24th and 25th, Term Examination of Classes; Wednesday, 25th, 2 P M, Alumni Meeting, Wednesday evening, 25th, Closing Exercises Philo Everett Literary Society; Thursday, 26th, 9 A. M, and 2 P. M, Commencement Exercises; Thursday evening, 26th, Closing Exercises Potter Literary Society.

How to Catch Fish.—See advertisement of Patent Spring "Never Miss 'Em" Fish Hook in another column. This new patent is the greatest wonder of the age, and catches fish with the greatest rapidity and ease.

The Butler *Citizen* says: B. F. Garvin and J. M. Greer, Esqs., were appointed delegates to the next State Convention Messrs. Campbell and McKee, the successful candidates for the Legislature, were authorized to appoint conferees to meet similar ones from Washington and Beaver counties, if the same should be necessary. As Washington and Beaver counties each have made a call for the nomination of only one member, we presume there will be no trouble in the matter and that our county will be awarded the two members this year.

It will be noticed that the time for holding the teachers examination for New Brighton, Fallston, and Pulaski township, is changed from July 22d to June 27th.

Beaver County Press please copy.

We have received the first number of the *Dark Side* of New York life and its criminal classes from Fifth Avenue down to the Five Points, a complete narrative of the mysteries of New York. Published semi-monthly, and for sale by all the newsdealers in the United States.

Pianos and Organs.—If you would save money in the purchase of either Piano or Organ call at J. M. Leighner & Co.'s, 121 Federal street, Allegheny City. Sole agents for the popular new Jubilee Organ. Pianos of every make. Call or write for Circular. We guarantee prices lower than any other house in the city. je20-1m.

Fishermen Take Notice.—It may be of importance to such as are in the habit of fishing with *any kind of nets* to know that by a law of last session, they are liable to a fine of one hundred dollars for fishing with anything but *a hook and line*, between the *15th day of June and the 10th day of August*. They are also subjected to an imprisonment not exceeding six months.

If the laws on the subject of fishing are observed for a few years, the rivers and streams of this State will abound with fish, and everybody can enjoy a day's fishing at any time with hook and line.

Swiss walking shoe at Hertzog & Beams, Broadway, New Brighton.

Court Proceedings.—The following additional Court proceedings were disposed of last week:

Commonwealth vs. Charles Ink. Indictment, selling liquor on Sunday. Ignoramus, and prosecutor, J. A. Anderson, to pay the costs.

Same vs. Charles Ink. Indictment, selling liquor on election day. Ignoramus, and prosecutor, J. A. Anderson, to pay the costs.

Same vs. William F. Modes. Indictment, false pretences. Ignoramus, and prosecutor, Samuel Musser, to pay the costs.

Agricultural Meeting.—The board of officers and managers of the Beaver County Agricultural Society will meet at the Sheriff's Office in Beaver, on Saturday, June 21st, at 9 o'clock, A. M. The committee appointed to revise the premium list will report, also the subject of changing the present family ticket system, appointment of judges, and other matters of importance, will come before the board on that day. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

B. M EWING, Sec'y.

The great Boot and Shoe Emporium of New Brighton, Hertzog & Beam.

Hertzog & Beam, successors to Umstead & Hertzog, Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, in endless variety, wear of every description made to order from the best material at short notice, on reasonable terms. Attention to orders from all parts of the county. Fine wear for Ladies and Misses a specialty.

Medicinal Poisons on the Wane.

The patriarchs took no mercury, no bismuth, no iodine, no bromide of potassium, no strychoria, no quinine. Happy old gentlemen! they did not even know of the existence of these "specifics," and yet they lived until it seemed as if Death had forgotten them. Their medicines were herbs and roots. They have left this fact on record, and the world seems to be now taking note of it and returning to the first principles of medication. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the purest and most efficacious vegetable restorative of the day, is also the most popular. Thousands of persons who *only a few years ago* believed implicitly in all the poisons which figure in the pharmacopeia, now pronounce this palatable tonic and alterative an all sufficient remedy for dyspepsia, nervous debility, constipation, bilious complaints, headache, intermittent fevers, and all the ordinary disturbances of the stomach, the liver, the discharging organs and the brain. The time is not far distant when most of the powerful and venomous drugs now so recklessly administered by practioners of the "heroic" school, in cases that might easily be controlled by milder treatment, will be utterly discarded by all philosophical physicians. As it is, the thinking public, who are generally ahead of the professionals, have already put the dangerous preparation aside and adopted Hostetter's Bitters in their stead as a safe and excellent household medicine, adapted to almost every ailment except the organic and deadly contagious diseases. For more than twenty years this famous restorative and preventive has been annually strengthening its hold upon the public confidence, and it now takes the lead of every advertised medicine manufactured in this country.

MARRIED.

MONTGOMERY—KRONK—On Monday, June 9th at the bride's residence, by Rev. C. Cartwright, Wesley Montgomery, of Washington, D. C., to Miss J. J. E. Kronk, of Freedom, Beaver county Pa.

WEST—ECOFF—On Monday June 9th, by the same, at the residence of the bride, William West, of Pittsburgh, to Miss M. L. Ecoff, of Freedom, Pa.

DIED.

LEHMER—At his residence in Rochester, Pa., on the 11th inst., Mr. George Lehmer, aged 91 years.

SPEYERER—On the 13th of June, in Rochester, Pa., Mrs. Maria C. Speyerer, relict of the late Capt. F. C. Speyerer, aged 80 years.

NEW BRIGHTON GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY WADE WILSON.

White Wheat per bushel		$1 70
Red do	" "	1 65
Rye	" "	75
Oats	" "	40
Corn (shelled)	" "	55

New Advertisements.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Of the School Fund of Freedom Borough for the year ending June 2, 1873;

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand from last year as per last report	$ 73
From Collector of School Tax	1,008 71
From State Appropriation for 1872	120 90
From other sources	27 75
	$1,158 09

EXPENDITURES.

For repairing, &c	$ 86 43
" Teachers wages	720 00
" Fuel and Contingencies	74 12
" Fees of Collector	32 93
" Fees of Treasurer	20 00
" Salary of Secretary	7 00
" Debt paid	44 10
" Other expenses	70 94
	$1,055 52
Cash on hand	$102 51

je3t-3t JNO F. BENTEL, Treasurer.

STEVENSON & FOSTER,

Stationers, Printers, Blank Book Makers, and Wholesale Dealers in

Printers' Stock.

Flat Papers, Book Papers, Ruled Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Cards, Printing Inks, &c., always on hand. Give us a call.

Cor. Wood St. and Third Ave., and 82 and 84 Third Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

je20-1m.

THE TRUE STORY.

The Beecher Business.

The Beecher-Tilton scandal is again assuming importance, through the very peculiar conduct of the parties interested. Some months ago we were told that Mr. Tilton had prepared a voluminous document which he would give to the world at the proper time as the true story of the difficulty in which Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher were involved. Recently Mr. Edward H. G. Clark, of Troy, New York, published what he calls this "True Story," and is careful to convey the impression that it is from Mr. Tilton's own manuscript. He says: "How this true story came into my possession is of no consequence to the public, but can easily be ascertained in the courts if any of the specially interested parties should have the temerity to press an investigation." Mrs. Woodhull, the author of the original story, in a recent scathing review of Mr. Clark's "story," also refers to the evidence that it came from Mr. Tilton. She declares that the paper in which Mr. Clark publishes his account and calls it the thunderbolt, is "the *Golden Age* print (Mr. Tilton's old paper,) its types, rules, head-lines and all." Having thus established the fact that this document has been issued with Mr. Tilton's sanction, it becomes important to ascertain what is Mr. Tilton's version of the scandal. And here it is:—"He asserts that in the fall of 1870, Mrs. Tilton having just returned to her home from a wateringplace, she was visited by Mr. Beecher, and that on this occasion the pastor of Plymouth Church unbridled his fiery passions and besought of Mrs. Tilton the most intimate relationship accorded by her sex. Such warmth of pastoral attention was declined by Mrs. Tilton, not with the loud anger of ostentatious virtue, but with the mature sadness of common sense. The good lady was surprised and the true wife reported the occurrence to her husband.

Greatly angered and grieved, he requested her to make a memorandum of it. She did so, and I give her own words literally as they were written: "Yesterday afternoon my friend and pastor, Henry Ward Beecher, solicited me to become his wife in all the relations which that term implies." In his manuscript book Mr. Tilton comments with some evidence of pride upon the delicate and skillful manner in which Mr. Beecher's hideous overtures were here expressed. Mrs. Tilton's language is striking, and is apt to impress itself on the reader's memory. So much for Mr. Clark's version of the "True Story," which, if true, in no wise exonerates Mr. Beecher. But Mrs. Woodhull refuses to accept this version, and adheres to her own. She asks Mr. Clark to publish "a certain letter received by Mr. Tilton from Mrs. Tilton during her absence from Brooklyn, at a watering place, in the summer of 1871. * * * Please ask Mr. Tilton if that letter did not state that Mrs. Tilton said she had been reading Griffith Gaunt, and that night, while on her knees till midnight, she had awakened to the horrible crime she had committed against her husband. Did she not state that she felt that she had been driven from him, and that she could never live with him again unless they were remarried?" Mrs. Woodhull goes still further in her refutation of Clark's version. She says that in the fall of 1871, a year after the above recorded interview between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, Mr. Tilton published in the *Golden Age* a poem, with his own signature attached, in which this significant verse appears:

> "I clasped a woman's breast,
> As if her heart I knew
> Or fancied would be true.
> Who proved—alas, she too!
> False like the rest."

And Mrs. Woodhull continues: "This poem was written by Mr. Tilton, so he informed me, in Young's Hotel, Boston, where he had gone to lecture in Tremont Temple on 'Home, Sweet Home,' with a revolver lying beside him, with which he intended to end his misery, leaving the poem behind as an explanation of his suicide. Returning, however, to his better sense, he desisted, and returned home, called at my residence, read me the poem in manuscrpt, and gave me this history of it." Mrs. Woodhull proceeds: "What was the great grief that caused him to walk the streets of Brooklyn the whole night inconsolable, as he has done night upon night, either alone or with Mr. Moulton; and his constantly expressed desire 'to die, as he had nothing to live for in this world.' The purported faithfulness of Mrs. Tilton in saving Mr. Beecher from becoming an adulterer, ought to have made Mr. Tilton extremely happy in her possession. Or was he distracted become she did resist the persuasions of Mr. Beecher? Had Mr. Tilton never told the same story to others than to me, I might feel called upon to go into a detailed proof of the whole matter, but since he has so repeated it to a half-dozen persons, whom I know, I do not think it necessary to refute his last and amended statement. The public will place it side by side with mine, and give due weight to the fact that the amended statement was prepared under the bias of an emergency, which, perhaps, he did not contemplate when he made the former and unbiased statement to me and others." Mr. Clarke in his true story declares that Mr. Tilton met Mrs. Woodhull at her solicitation; that he wrote her biography in order to win her gratitude and keep her mouth closed. To this Mrs. Woodhull makes a bitter denial; and, after referring to circumstances that led to a quarrel between them.

She adds:—"Up to that time he had never even hinted that he regretted his associations with me; but, on the contrary, always expressed a deep satisfaction regarding it, the reasons for which I have no desire to make public unless compelled, when I shall not hesitate to do so to the fullest extent." On Christmas Day, 1872, she wrote to Mr. Tilton this letter as a final appeal:—

"*Theodore*—The spirit saith unto me, 'Write:' 'And the truth shall make you free,'—while anything less than that will add to the bondage of the present.

"I told you, a year ago that within six months you would fall away from me.

'By all that's good, never!' you replied. Nevertheless the fall came!

"I told you that you were going to lead your friend to his grave; you thought it would be to the Presidential chair. He lies buried—a victim to the ill-starred movement led off by you.

"You became a champion of advanced freedom in your support of me; and your name was on the lips and treasured in the heart of every Radical in the world. You repudiated this course that had won this love, and neither Radical nor Conservative stands by you.

"And now I say: There is a single course of redemption left you; and for your own sake I pray you heed it. Accept the situation. Stand by principle, and be not affrighted by public opinion.

"You have the most glorious opportunity ever vouchsafed to man.

Strike the hypocrite (if you will) the blow you have at your service; but put your loving, protecting arm about the angel whom he deceived. Dare to defend her freedom, and stand by her, not to the death, but to the new life.

"Think not to gain what you desire, by catering to the hypocrisy, the poltroonery, the cowardice of the present; but strike for the glorious and redeemed souls of the near future, and become their hero."

VICTORIA.

Coming back to Mr. Clark and his charges, Mrs. Woodhull says: "Had it been my desire, as the act has been generally interpreted, to destroy the usefulness of Mr. Beecher, and drive him from Plymouth Church, I could have made such use of the material in my possession as to have accomplished it. He could not have escaped under having me prosecuted on an impossible charge of obscenity. He would either have had to throw himself upon the church and confessed or prosecuted me for libel, which I know very well he would never attempt to do, so long as three witnesses now living should live. But such was not any part of my motives, and I only used such facts as I had good reasons for believing would not be very objectionable to any of the parties involved, Beecher alone excepted. And I know, should he be compelled, as he would have been had Mr. Tilton acted well his part, to have ackowledged the whole matter, that Plymouth Church would have been compelled to sustain or fall with him. Mr. Beecher did not hesitate to say that he knew of fifty members of his congregation who would stand by him in any event. Everything will eventually be made public. It has gone too far. All the facts are in the possession of too many persons, some of whem I think do wish to kill Mr. Beecher, and who will not hesitate to drag even a 'cringing woman' before the public to do it The only method of salvation, as I frankly informed Mr. Beecher, was to come to the front and say: 'Well, this is true; and now what are going to do about it?' But I frankly confess that I believe the ultimate fate of the now distressed woman, who every hour of her life stands in mortal dread of the facts coming before the public, would be much better if she were herself to come out and solve this whole matter.

It will come sometime, and the indications now are that it is not far off. There should be no more real disgrace attached to her about the affair than there should be had she personally been injured in some other manner. I said it was nobody's business what Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton did as lovers, and I say so still. Simply as such I had no right to touch the matter; but when they practiced the theories I advocate and then denounce me for advocating them, it became my business, and I not only had a right, but it became a duty that I strip off the Hypocritical Mask."

As a fitting sequel to this comes a curious document, under date of Brooklyn, April 2, 1872, but published last week, and signed "H. C. Bowen, Theodore Tilton and H. W. Beecher. It purports to be the disavowal. And as a case of carefully worded special pleading, or as the lawyers call it "Confession and Avoidance," it deserves to rank as A No. 1. Mr. Rowen says that he did Mr. Beecher wrong in "repeating" that inuendoes against his character; and he withdraws "all the charges, imputations and inuendoes imputed as having been made and uttered by me, and set forth in a letter written to me by Theodore Tilton on the 18th of January last." Mr. Bowen continues, "and I covenant and promise that for all future time I will never, by word or deed, recur to, repeat or allude to, any or either of said charges, imputations, and inuendoes." In all this, it will be noticed that there is not a manly word to the effect that the "charges, imputations and inuendoes are not true!"

Then comes Theodore Tilton in the same document in which there is this: "I hereby covenant and agree that I will never again repeat, by word or otherwise, any of the allegations or imputations, or innendoes contained in my letter hereunto annexed, or any injurious imputations or allegations suggested by or growing out of these—and that I never will again bring up or hint any cause of difference or ground of complaint herefore existing between the said Henry C. Bowen and myself, or the said Henry Ward Beecher."

Still no declaration that "the allegations or imputations or inuendoes" are false and groundless! Nor is the "annexed letter" given to the public. And then comes Beecher!

With that Christian spirit that must of necessity pulsate throughout a man who has been charged with adultery, and who receives from his accusers an equivocal retraction, he declares—"And I, Henry Ward Beecher, put the past forever out of sight and out of memory. I deeply regret the causes of suspicion, jealousy and estrangment which have come between us."

How kind and considerate! After the accusers carefully avoid declaring that he is innocent of the charge preferred against him, but are merely sorry that *they* set them afloat, Mr. Beecher is satisfied to "put the past forever out of sight and out of memory!"

And well he may be, if he is content with the card by Bowen and Tilton.—*Phil. Sunday Transcript.*

IN A RAILROAD CAR.

BY MARK TWAIN.

I got into the cars and took a seat in juxtaposition to a female. The female's face was a perfect insurance company for her—it insured her against ever getting married except to a blind man. Her mouth looked like a crack in a dried lemon, and there was no more expression than there is in a cup of cold custard. She appeared as if she had been through one famine and got about two-thirds through another. She was old enough to be a great-grandmother to Mary that had a little lamb. She was chewing prize popcorn, and carried in her hand a yellow rose, while a bandbox and cotton umbrella nestled sweetly by her side. I couldn't guess whether she was a mission of charity, or was going West to start a saw mill. I was full of curiosity to hear her speak, so I said:

"The exigencies of the times require great circumspection in a person who is traveling."

Says she, "what?"

Says I, "the orb of day shines resplendent in the vault above."

She hitched around uneasy like, then she raised her umbrella, and said, "I don't want any of sass—git out;" and I got out.

Then I took a seat along a male fellow, who loved to see the ghost of Hamlet lengthened out. He was a stately cuss, and he was reading.

Said I, "Mister, did you ever see a camel-leopard." I said camel-leopard because it is a pious animal, and never eats any grass with getting down on its knees.

He said he hadn't seen a camel-leopard.

Said I, "do you chew."

He said, "no sir."

I said, "How sweet is nature?"

He took this for a conundrun, and said he didn't know. Then he said he was deeply interested in the history of a great man. "Alas!" he exclaimed, "we are but few."

I told him I knew one; "the man that made my cooking stove was a very great man."

Then he asked, "would I read?"

Says I, "what you got."

He replied "Watt's Mymns," "Reveries by Moonlight," and "How to Spend the Sabbath."

I said, "none of them for Hannah," but if he had an unabridged business directory of New York city, I would take a little read.

Then he said, "young man look at these gray hairs."

I told him I saw them, and when a man got as old as he was he ought to dye. Said I, "you needn't think those hairs are any sign of wisdom, it's only a sign that your system lacks iron, and I advise you to go home and swallow a crowbar."

He took this for irony, and what little *entente cordiale* there was between us was spiled. It turned out that he was chap lain of a base ball club.

When we got to Rochester I called for a bowl of bean soup. It ought to be called lead soup. I send you the recipe for making it: "Take a lot of water, wash it well, and broil it until it is brown on both sides; then very carefully pour one bean into it and let it simmer. When the bean begins to get restless, sweeten it with salt, then put it up into air-tight cans, hitch each can to a brick, and chuck them over-board and the soup is done."

The above recipe originated with a man in Iowa, who got up suppers on odd occasions for Odd Fellows. He has a recipe for oyster soup, leaving out the salt.

Speaking of Iowa reminds me of the way I got the money to pay for my ticket and pay for that fellow's supper. I bet a fellow a dollar that I could tell him how much water to a quart went under the railroad bridge over the Mississippi at Dubuque in a year. He bet, and I said two pints to a quart. I won the bet, but after all the supper was an awful swindle. If that city didn't settle faster than its coffee did, its old settler's club would be a Methuselah, and the city, too.

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

M. & J. LAWRENCE, Physicians & Surgeons, office that formerly occupied by U. S. Revenue Assessor, Third street, Beaver, Pa. apr11-1y

THOMAS DONEHOO, M. D. Office lower door in John Border's building, Beaver, Pa. ap26tf

MILLER, J. W. Physician and Surgeon, office that formerly occupied by Drs. McKinny and Lawrence. Residence, Dr. McNutt's house.

DUNLAP, J. F., Attorney at Law. Office in the Court-house, Beaver, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to. my8'72-1y

PURVIS J. H., dealer in Fancy Dry Goods, Choice Groceries, and Notions. (Specialty—Tea and Sugar,) Flour, Feed, and Wooden-Ware, corner of Third and Buffalo streets, Beaver, Pa. nov10'71

ALLISON, THOS., dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, cor Third and Elk sts. jy29'70

WYNN A., dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries. Also Civil Engineer and Land Surveyor, Third street. jy29'70

CLARK J. R., dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Third street. jy29'70

SNITGER S. & CO., dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Third street.

BEACOM Mrs. E. H., dealer in Millinery Goods and Trimmings, cor 3d st. and Diamond. jy29

ANDRIESSEN HUGO, dealer in Drugs and Medicines, 3d st. See advertisement. jy29'70

MOORE J., dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Third street. jy29'70

TALLON ROBERT, manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Third street. jy29'70

MERTZ H., manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Third street. jy29'70

WALTER F., Baker and Confectioner, northeast corner of the Diamond. jy29'70

ANSHUTZ O. R., dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, Third street. jy29'70

KUHN E. P., Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office on Third street. jy29'70

H. HICE. FRANK WILSON. H. B. MOORE.
HICE, WILSON & MOORE, Attorneys at Law. Office: Rear of the Court-house.

BRIDGEWATER.

J. UBALTO'S Shady Side Photograph Gallery, Second Floor, Dunlap's corner, opposite the toll bridge. apr11-1y

MOLTER, J. C., Market street, Bridgewater, dealer in COAL from Bank at McKinley's Run. feb21'73-1y

LEVIS JOHN C., M. D., Surgeon and Physician. Office, during the day, corner Bridge and Water streets; at night at his residence on Water street. aug5'70

HURST A. C., dealer in Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Trimmings, Bridge street. jy29'70

STILES & CO., dealers in Groceries, Provisions and Queensware, Bridge street. jy29'70

MULHEIM B., dealer in Carpets, Oil Cloths and Variety Goods, Bridge street. jy29'70

ROCHESTER.

DONCASTER HOUSE, opposite Railroad Station, D. Wolf, Proprietor. *Pro Bono Publico.* [nov15-1y

SMITH, JOHN F., (New Store,) dealer in Groceries, Flour, Feed, Nails, Varieties and Notions, best qualities and lowest prices. New Brighton and Washington streets, Rochester. aug3,72-1y

SAYERER & SONS, wholesale and retail dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain, Boat Stores, Iron, Nails. Water st. oct7'70

ROSE W. A., M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. sept23'70

OATMAN & CO., (successors to Oatman, Parsons & Kinzer) dealers in all kinds of rough and dressed lumber se16'70

SCHROPP CHAS., manufacturer of and dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware. Roofing, spouting, &c., attend. @ to. N. York st. se16'70

JOHNSON W. W., dealer in Carpets, Oil Cloths, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Trunks and Variety Goods, near RR depot. se16'70

STEFFLER & CLARK, proprietors of Johnson House. Good accommodations and good stables. Near RR depot. se16'70

STREIT GEORGE, manufacturer and dealer in Boots, Shoes, Slippers, &c., Water st. [se16

DAVID AUGHINBAUGH, manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron ware; dealer in Stoves. Tin Roofing made to order. Water st. se3'70

NEW BRIGHTON.

BON TON RESTAURANT and EATING SALOON.—Meals at all hours, table supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Prices low. William Strickland, corner of Falls and Broadway. sept20-1y.

CAREY G. F., general dealer in Groceries, Feed, Queensware, Glass, &c. Rags, Iron and Brass taken at highest prices. Railroad st. oct21

SIEMEN GEO. F., manufacturer of Cakes and Confectionaries. Particular attention paid to parties and wedding orders. oct7'70

GILLILAND A. D. & Co., dealers in Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods and Groceries, Broadway sept23'70

BEAVER FALLS.

TANNEY BROS., House and Sign Painting, Graining and Glazing in all their branches. Also Fresco Painting in Oil, Distemper and Water Colors. Orders executed on short notice, in the best manner and on reasonable terms. Main St., Beaver Falls, Pa. [nov29-1y.

STEVENSON & WITTISH, Land office No. 198 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Beaver Falls Pa. sept23'70

KING Mrs. E., Milliner and dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, Queensware, &c. Corner Main and Baker st. sept23'70.

DUNKEL W. W., manufacturer of and dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. Corner Race and Main st's. sept23'70

CLARK Mrs. R. B., dealer in Millinery, Fancy Goods and Notions. Main st. se30'70

FREEDOM.

LOCKHART, DR. J. R. se30'70

COOPER T. L., dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, &c. se30'70

VANPORT.

T. WAGGONER, dealer in general Merchandise, Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, &c. Highest prices paid for country produce. Railroad street, Vanport. apr11.

ARIZONA DIAMONDS

SET IN

SOLID 14 KARAT GOLD,

(WARRANTED.)

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

Of Every Description.

NO. 38 FIFTH AVENUE.

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS!

White Lead,
Red Lead,
Litharge,
Potters' Lead,
Putty,
Colors.

Every keg of our White Lead bears the following guarantee, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed.

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS

Pure White Lead.....11 parts
" Linseed Oil.....9 "
100

and IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above analysis.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

Directory.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—A. W. Acheson.
Associates—Milton Lawrence.
Joseph C. Wilson.
Prothonotary—John C. Ighey.
Clerk of Court—John C. Hart.
Sheriff—Chamberlin White.
Register & Recorder—James I Stokes.
Treasurer—Charles P. Wallace.
Commissioners—Daniel Neely.
Samuel Torrence.
Hugh J. Marshall.
Clerk of Commissioners—John McGown.
Counsel to Commissioners—J. R. Harrah.
Coroner—Daniel Corbus.
Auditors—Jas. H. Christy.
C. H. Hoon.
C. C. Riggs.
District Attorney—J. H. McCreery.
County Surveyor—D. M. Daugherty.
Jury Commissioners—James Warnock,
Robert Potter.
Directors of the Poor—John White.
Hiram Reed,
Samuel Gibson.
Trustees of Academy—D. P. Lowry,
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CHURCHES.

O. S. Presbyterian—Rev. D. J. Satterfield, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

United Presbyterian—Rev. J. C. Wilson, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. William Lynch, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Catholic—Rev. M. Gunkle, Priest. Services every 3d Sunday of each month at 10 A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

St. James Lodge A. Y. M., No. 457—S. B. Wilson, W. M., J. Morton Hall, Secretary. Meets 1st Thursday of each month.

Occidental Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 720—A. G. White, N. G., J. N. McCreery, Secretary. Meets every Friday evening.

Banking House—Thomas McCreery.

BRIDGEWATER.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. D. L. Dempsey Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Jas. M. Shields, Pasator. ces every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M.

Methodist Episcopal (Colored)—C. Asbury, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

A. M. E. Zion (Colored)—Rev. Lyons, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7 P. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Enola Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 163—William Carter, W. C. T., Tillie Moorhead, W. S., meets every Friday evening in their hall above A. C. Hurst's Dry Good Store.

Beaver Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 366—Samuel McCabe, N. G., David Woodruff, Secretary, meets every tuesday evening.

Harrison Graham Encampment, I. O. O. F., No. 116—D. Shumaker, C. P., Wm. Morton, H. P., D. Woodruff, Scribe, meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows Hall.

ROCHESTER.

CHURCHES.

Episcopal—Services every Sunday at 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. T. S. Hodgson, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M.—Sunday School at 2 P. M.

Methodist Episcopal, (German) | Rev. —— Miller, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Lutheran—Rev. H. Reck, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

First German Evang. Lutheran, St. Paul's Church—Rev. P. Born, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 1 P M.

Catholic—Rev. Mr. Gunkle, Priest. Services every fourth Sunday of each month, at 10 A. M., and every Thursday at 8½ A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Amaranth Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 294—C. R Blanchard, W. C. T.; Emil Smith, W. S. Meets every Wednesday even'g in Conwgy's Hall.

Rochester Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 229—J. R. Pendleton, W. M., John Conway, Sec'y. Meets every Friday before full moon.

Eureka, Chapter R. A. M., No. 167, meets in Masonic Hall on first Wednesday after full moon. M. E. H. P., J. R. Pendleton; Secretary, John Con-

FREEDOM.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. E. B. Webster, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10½ A. M., and alternate Sundays at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

M. E. German—Rev. Mr. Zerkel, Pastor. Services, alternate Sundays at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Wortman, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

German Lutheran—Rev. Mr. Born, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10 A. M., and alternate Sundays at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

NEW BRIGHTON.

CHURCHES.

Friends—Meeting at 11 A. M. every Sunday.

Catholic—Rev. J. C. Bigham, Priest. Services, 1st, 3d and 5th Sundays each month at 10½ A. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 2½ P. M.

Church of God—Rev. McKee, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Baptist—Rev. Dr. Winters, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

United Presbyterian—Rev. A. G. Wallace, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

O. S. Presbyterian—Rev. B. C. Critchlow, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Episcopal—Rev. Spaulding, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. Seats free, and all are cordially invited.

First Methodist Church—Rev. F. S. Crowther, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. J. R. Mills, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 3½ A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

New Brighton Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 301—E. H Alexander, W. C. T., Lydia E. Johnson, W. S. Meets every Thursday evening.

Robertson Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 450—Henry Lloyd, N. G., N. G. Taylor, Secretary. Meets every Monday evening.

Union Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 259—R. Coovert, Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month.

National Bank Beaver County—John Miner, President, Edward Hoops, Cashier, Broadway.

Banking House—R. E. & H. Hoopes, Broadway.

Young Men's Library Association—Joseph Bentley, President; Hiram Platt, Secretary. Meets every Friday evening.

BEAVER FALLS.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. W. B. Grace, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.

Methodist—Rev. J. F. Dyer, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 7 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Sunday-school at 2½, P. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Moorehead, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 ½ P. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 9½ o'clock at same place. T. Noble, Sup't.

United Presbyterian—Rev. J. I. Frazier, pastor. Services on Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, A M and 7½ P M., Sabbath-school at 2½ P M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Beaver Valley Lodge, A. Y. M., 478—Meets every second and fourth Monday of each month. T E Bateman, W M; J L B Dawson, S W; S M Hawkins, J W; Henry Hill, Treas; Ch. Motter, Sec.

Harmony Chapter, 206. Meets first Monday each month. E. A. Noble, H. P.; W. H. Grim, K.; A. Tomlinson, S.; P. Martsolf Treas.; H. C. Patterson, Sec.

Valley Echo Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 622—W. H. Hoop, N. G., James M. Nugent, Sec'y. Meets every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock.

Economy Savings Institute—Henry Hice, Pres't. John Reeves, Cashier.

W. C. No. 126, *P. O. S. of A.*—Meets every Monday evening in Washington Hall, Ramsey's Block, Main street. G Alteman, R S; A Anderson, President.

PHILLIPSBURG.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. Huddleston Pastor. Services, 10½ o'clock, and evening, 2½ o'clock Sunday School every Sabbath at 2 P M.

Lutheran—German—Rev. Mr. Born, Pastor. Services every other Sabbath, at 10½ o'clock, and Sabbath School at 9 o'clock. *Methodist*—Rev. Mr. Jacobs, Pastor. Services every other Sabbath, at 10½ o'clock and Sabbath School at 2 o'clock. *Presbyterian*—Rev. [illegible] Pastor. Services every Sabbath, at [illegible] o'clock, A. M., and [illegible] o'clock, P. M. Sabbath-school at [illegible] o'clock. *Pennsylvania Institute for Instruction of Deaf and Dumb*—Services in Chapel at 3 o'clock, and Lecture in the evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 10½ o'clock.

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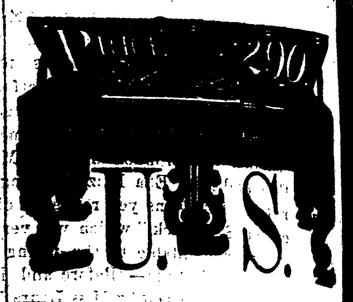

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HOUSE AND FARM.

Be Kind to Your Horse.

However often a horse stumbles, from any cause whatever, do not shout at him, for the animal dreads to be chided. Do not shake the reins, for his mouth is much more sensitive than your lips are. Do not use the whip, for the horse is naturally so timid that the moment you begin to correct him, he becomes so terrified that he loses control of his reasoning faculties, and in his blind terror plunges and rears, and fails to obey.

The right course to pursue is to speak quietly but firmly to the creature. Comfort the trembling animal with the magic of your voice, and bring back those perceptions which help your horse to guard against repeating the action of stumbling. This manner of procedure is far more humane and reasonable than to yell at the animal, or lash him fiercely, thus frightening and bewildering him, instead of teaching him what is expected of him.

Gathering and Salting Butter

In the process of churning, separation commences by the formation of particles of butter into small and nearly uniform lumps. In the barrel churn this uniformity continues, when at the right temperature, until the lumps have reached a half pound or more in weight. When about the size of a butternut, the milk should be drawn and a pail of pure cold water added to a batch of sixty or seventy pounds in weight. Ice water must be used in warm weather. The churn should then be revolved only enough to thoroughly rinse the mass. More than this would cause the formation of too large lumps to permit the salt to be readily diffused through it. The water should then be withdrawn, and a somewhat larger amount added, the churn again revolved in the same manner, and the water again withdrawn. This second water should present but a very slightly milky appearance, and should all be removed. The churn and its contents should then be placed upon the scales and weighed, and by subtracting the known weight of the churn the number of pounds of butter will be obtained. Pure, well-sifted Ashton, or other salt should then be added in the proportion of one ounce of salt to each pound of butter, and the churn again revolved until the mass is thoroughly mixed. It can thus be quickly accomplished without exposure to the warm air of the room. The amount to be used, however, should be determined by circumstances. If designed for the general market, or to be stored, the amount specified should be used. If for a special market, and for immediate use, the tastes of the consumers should be consulted.

The Coming Hay Crop.

In one of the half agricultural, half political meetings held in the West recently, one of the leading speakers, after advocating strongly the free-trade interest, declared that it was all nonsense that supply and demand governed prices. It was combination and association, he said, which ruled in the matter, and by combination and association farmers could get almost any price they asked for their produets, and compel those they bought of to take any offer they chose to make. Of course one can understand that the speaker meant any price "in reason," whatever this common expression may mean, although in the brief report of his speeh as it appears, it does not appear that he qualified the remark in any degree.

There is just enough of truth in this to make it current with people who do not look very deep beneath the surface of things. Every one knows that men unite in bodies, and by strikes sometimes get higher wages. Speculators buy grain and other merchantable articles and store them up in immense quantities, finally selling out, sometimes at highly advanced rates. But after all it is not the combination which raises the price, but the comparitive scarcity which the combination induces, which is the ruling power in the case. It is a law of supply and demand in any event. There is indeed a very great difference between a scarcity caused by speculators and one by an actual shortness of the crops. In the one case we never know when the holders are going to let out and swamp us, but when we know there is a real short crop and no out laying stock to compete with us, we can make a legitimate calculation as to how to act.

Measured by this standard, our hay-makers are keeping remarkably steady rates. Last season about this time, the very dry weather told heavily on the prospective hay-crop, and prices advanced considerably. There was no real scarcity at that time, but old barns and barracks were emptied readily. Immense quantities were put in the market, but still the high figuers were maintained. The short crop came as was anticipated. Usually these things are "discounted in advance" and people thought that though the short crop came, people having bought heavily would not need as much in the fall, and prices would decline. But it has not been so, and although at the present time there is a prospect of one of the heaviest hay-crops ever known, there is no serious break in last year's prices.

But still it is the same law of supply and demand operating in another way. The temptation of higher prices having emptied the barns of their old stock, there is nothing to break the market with. If a heavy stock were still on hand, there would be a heavy rush to avoid the low prices of a certain low price next fall. As it is there will be no serious fall in hay till after the new crop is gathered.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

A Cure for Egg-Sucking.

The *Country Gentleman* suggests a way to prevent hens eating their eggs. It is to fill an egg with a solution of pepper, and put the egg back in the nest. A Danbury man has tried this and says it works like a charm. He put a pretty good dose of pepper in the egg, and placed it in the nest of the criminal. Pretty soon the hen came around and took hold. It was a brindle animal, with long legs, and somewhat conceited. It dipped in its bill and inhaled the delicacy. Then it came out-doors. It didn't gallop out, we don't mean, but it came out—came out to look at the scenery, and see if it was going to rain. Its mouth was wide open, and the feathers on the top of its head stood straight up. Then it commenced to go around like a circus horse. Once in a while it would stop and push out one leg in a tone of astonishment, and then holler "fire," and start on again. The other hens came out to look on. Soon the hens from the neighbors came over the fence, and took up a position of observation. It was quite evident that the performance was something entirely new and unique to them. There is a good deal of humane nature in hens. When they saw this hen dance around and have all the fun to herself, and heard it shout "fire," and could not see the conflagration themselves, they filled up with wrath, and of accord sprang upon it, and before the Danbury man could interfere, the brindle hen with the long legs was among the things that were. He says the receipt is effectual.

Cooking Beets.

In the process of cooking beets they are frequently made very hard and almost inedible, and the seedsman or gardener is made to bear the coesequences of the cook's shortcomings. Following up our experimental trials, we have looked into the cook's department, and offer to our readers the following conclusion: 1. In preparing beets for cooking, the greatest care must be taken not to bruise the skin, or in any way wound the root; and if by accident any injury has been done to the root, bake and not boil. 2. If a deep crimson hue is the color preferred in the beet, or firm flesh, this is the best attained by baking the roots. 3. If a light, clear, bright color is desired, or a soft juicy flesh, then boiling will secure this. 4. If a rich, agreeable flavor is sought for, then select the beet which, before cooking, has the most purple in it, and the flavor may be discovered by masticating a small portion of the uncooked root. If good it will leave a rich, agreeable flavor on the palate without any sensation of astringency in the throat. Barr's selection of Nutting's Beet has the desired qualities in the highest degree. 5. Crimson-fleshed beets are all very rich in flavor, but when masticated uncooked, any astringency will be discovered as above described; this class of beets however, has its advantages, inasmuch as it can be sown earlier. Barr's selection of Pine-apple Beet is the most desirable of these; it may be sown very early, and will not run to seed.

Value of the Roller.

The Commissioner of Agriculture in an article on agricultural machinery makes the following just remarks on the use of the roller. He says: "Of all the implements for use upon the farm there is no one which tells of greater benefits than the roller. It pulverizes the clods, smoothes the surface for the scythe or the reaper, and compacts the earth about the seed and roots of plants; but above all and of most importance it destroys vermin. That the earth should be made fine is the object of plowing and harrowing. A roller greatly conduces to this. That small stones and rough places should be driven out of the way of the scythe or mower is a desideratum which every farmer will appreciate, and when the seed is first sown, and when the frosty winter or thawing of the spring have loosened its growth upon the surface it may be imagined how it would be benefited by giving it a bed in the earth again. But its most useful purpose is less satisfactory explained, for its only proof is only found in the experience of its use. All know that most of the vermin which afflicts the farmers' crop has its resting and often its breeding place in the earth; there, and upon the young and tender plant, where it deposits its eggs. The cut worm destroys corn at the surface; the Hessian fly deposits its eggs upon the wheat blade, which often falls to the ground. The earth, in fine, is fully charged with the eggs and embryo of vermin of all sorts in all stages, and it may readily be imagined what an amount of destruction would follow the passage of a heavy roller over the surface.

Harrows.

We are glad to notice that the old fashioned triangular harrow is going out of use, and its place is being taken by those of less weight and more economical shape. By the use of steel instead of iron much smaller teeth may be used, and much less sharpening is needed. We have in use a jointed harrow of our own construction, which we like as well as any we have seen. It is composed of two frames, four feet by five, with eighteen steel teeth each, made of three-quarter inch round steel. The place of attachment for draft is so arranged that the harrow is capable of fine or coarse work, which will vary from the finest garden to the heaviest soil. It will cover a space six to seven feet wide and does its work much better than the heavier triangular harrow, and covers much more surface.

We find it a most effectual implement for stirring the soil of a potato patch about the time the sprouts are coming out of the ground, and after one or two good harrows we find the remainder of the culture to be light work. The expense of keeping it sharp is not more than one-half that needed for the same number of iron teeth.—*Weekly Age.*

RUSKS.—One pint of warm milk, 1 teacupful of yeast or 1 yeast cake, ½ a cupful of butter, 1 cup of white sugar, flour enough to make the dough of the consistency of biscuit. After the sponge of milk, yeast and flour is light, and the other ingredients. Let it rise again, then mould into small round cakes; put in buttered tins, and bake one half an hour. Beat the yolk of an egg in milk, and rub over the top of each rusk as soon as baked.

FRENCH ROLLS OR TWIST.—One quart of lukewarm milk, a tablespoonful of salt, a teacupful of yeast, and flour enough to make a stiff batter. When very light, add a beaten egg and 2 tablespoanfuls of butter, and knead in flour until stiff enough to roll. Let it rise again, and when very light roll out and cut in strips, and braid it. Bake thirty minutes on buttered tins.

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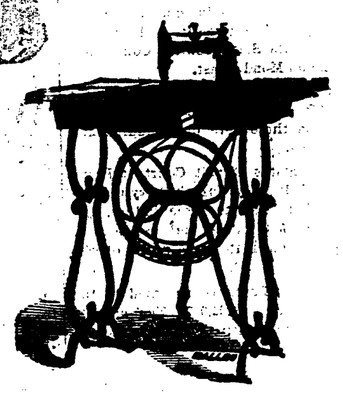

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A GOOD FARM.

This farm contains 53 acres of first class soil; mostly cleared; with enough of good timber; situated about four miles from New Brighton, on the New Castle road, in North Sewickly twp, Beaver county, Pa.; has a very good orchard, the farm is in good repair; there is

A NEW FRAME HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS,

well finished, and a large frame barn with other outbuildings. Plenty of good water at the house; running water on the place. Price $5,000 in payments. Adam Kirk, Jr., owner.

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A GOOD DAIRY, STOCK OR GRAIN FARM

In Big Beaver township, Beaver county, Pa., containing about 140 acres—of which 120 acres are cleared, 35 acres first bottom land: 20 acres in oak timber; balance of cleared land; gently rolling; all under fence, on the P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad; building on a good township road one-half mile from Homewood station; soil is first class and all can be worked by machinery. Improvements, one newly weather-boarded log house of 5 rooms, two stories high, veranda and frame kitchen, with pleasant surroundings, one new two-story frame house of 4 rooms, portico in front; a good cellar; spring of water and well close to house; one new bank barn, with stone foundation, 40x60, with plenty of stabling for horses and cows; corn crib, smoke house, and all usual outbuildings; a first-rate orchard of various kinds of fruit trees in good bearing condition, and a young orchard. This place is in a very pleasant part of the county, with every surrounding object to make it agreeable and attractive, and is a first-class farm in a good neighborhood, close to schools, churches, post-office and station—will subdivide this tract if desired by the purchaser, for sale. Price, $80 per acre, in payments. George E. McCready, owner.

NO. 73.

A SPLENDID GARDEN OR DAIRY FARM,

containing about 107 acres, of which 82 acres are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, mostly post and rail, and in splendid order; ten springs on the place, two orchards containing 225 apple and 100 peach trees, bearing and in good condition; about 27 acres of the best quality of timber; a good frame barn 50x36 feet, with stabling underneath; a new frame stable 16x30; a new corn crib, a good frame house of four rooms and cellar, a good milk house, an excellent enclosed garden patch; plenty of small fruit such as cherries, plums, quinces, grapes, &c. Near to a new school house. 1½ miles from Industry on the C. & P. Railroad, good roads to station. The soil is good and the farm is well adapted to dairy or stock purposes, and is considered one of the best. Price 80 per acre, in payments. Benjamin Todd, Owner.

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NEW ADJUSTIBLE GRATE

Throws our more heat with less fuel and less dust than any other.

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aug16-1y JOHN THORNILEY.

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To Sell Property,
Your House Insured,
Your Goods Insured,
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To Insure Against Accidents
To Lease Your House,
To Hire a House,
To Buy a Farm,
To Sell a Farm,
Any Legal Writing Done,

Do not fail to call at the office of

EBERHART & BEDISON,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS AND

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

No. 223 BROADWAY, NEW BRIGHTON,

sept27-1y Beaver County, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Sarah Tornby and Elizabeth Laney, of Economy township, Beaver county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement to

REUBEN HENDRICKSON, Adm'r.

je13-6t.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

—Corsica is rebuilding rapidly.

—Erie is to have a new piano factory.

—Erie is investigating a "pavement swindle."

—$400,000 is represented in the Kittanning jail.

—Ben. Franklin runs a Jamestown Billiard Hall.

—Reading has a new passenger depot, and boasts.

—A large wildcat was killed near Tyrone the other day.

—The Bedford Springs postoffice has been discontinued.

—A Scranton hen is laying eggs with letters on them. Let her.

—The farmers of Berks county have commenced hay-making.

—The manufacturing capacity of Erie has doubled within the past year.

—H man in Berks county has killed 34 chicken hawks within two years.

—St. Petersburg is to have a new Odd Fellows' hall—the site has been secured.

—Local Option in New Castle has led to a run on the pottery for "Little Brown Jugs."

—A new Odd Fellows' Hall was dedicated and a new Lodge instituted at Johnstown on Thursday of last week.

—A Clarion county man has just named his twelfth Omega in hopes that it may prove the last.

—The Titusville *Courier* bewails because the voice of the hand organ is heard no more in oil-land.

—Brookvillians will rejoice at the snorting sounds of the iron horse in their village this week.

—The frisky incendiary is moving around in Meadville and the people are howling for water works.

—The evening sport of Clarion youths is pouring oil on dogs and getting up a a blaze. Pretty pastime.

—J. H. Devereaux has stepped into the General Managership of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

—The family of General Sherman will spend the summer at Carlisle. The General will remain.

Franklin is determined to have good water works as soon as the work can be done—now that it has been commenced

—Meadville won't be satisfied short of Metropolitan style. The cry for a water works is now interspersed with wailings for a jail.

—Pittsburgh capitalists have purchased 75 acres at Scalp Level, it is said, and propose making of it a first class summer resort.

—An insane women in Hollidaysburg got all of her wash pulled out, and told the dentist to send the bill to Gen. Grant. The dentist got mad.

—A neighboring editor is on the alert with this information: "The season for farmers to slide off hay-mows on to pitchforks has nearly come."

—Tall rye, wheat and corn stocks will furnish "locals" for the country press until they (the stocks) succumb to the onslaught of the reaper.

—A colored man and wife at Waterford were given just six days to clear out of town, because they buried an infant child in a rough box in a ditch, at the outskirts of the town.

—The Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves, will hold their next annual reunion at New Castle, on the 5th of July The oration will be delivered by J. G White, Esq., of Mercer.

—Mifflin county has just been relieved of a black snake thirteen feet long, and sixteen inches in circumference, a man named Duffy having killed it and four rattlesnakes on the same day. Next!

—New derricks are going up in great numbers in the vicinity of Greece City, particularly between that place and Petrolia. The work of developing in that locality is being pushed forward with great rapidity.

—Erie has a city library containing four thousand five hundred volumes. It had seven hundred paying patrons last year, and was visited by about forty thousand persons The receipts were $2,013, and the expenses $2,428.

—The grain crop of York county looks very promising, and we have every indication of an abundant harvest. The grass crop looks well and with another good rain, would insure a plentiful supply of hay the coming winter.

—The Titusville *Courier* says: A certain gentleman of our acquaintance has realized $1,000 more or less, chiefly less, during the past by raising Maltese kittens for five dollars a piece, or ten dollars a pair, malt and hops for five cents a glass, or ten a shoppen.

—One of the papers is bragging about an engineer on the Philadelphia and Erie Road who runs his train from Kane to Corry, a distance of over sixty miles, in one hour and ten minutes. Persons traveling on that road will please take notice, and secure accident policies before taking seats.

—They say that little Arthur Snarly, the Erie boot black, lies, because he exhibited a bag filled with scraps of greenbacks the other day, and said they were remnants of his savings which his cruel father had taken from his trunk and torn into fragments. An examination showed that they were only end pieces of bills. It's a mystery where he got them.

GENERAL NEWS.

—The commission house of Taylor Bros. & Co., St. Louis, suspended on Tuesday. Liabilities not ascertained.

—Hon. Joseph Brooks has commenced suit in the Circuit Court of Pulaski county, Ark., against Governor Baxter for the office of Governor.

—Rev. Dr. Isaac H. Ferris, ex-Chancellor of the University of New York, died Monday night.

—Fifteen new indictments were found Tuesday against members of the late New York Tammany Ring, six of them being against Tweed.

—At Memphis Tuesday the weather continued bad with almost incessant rain. There were fifteen interments ten of which were cholera.

—It is stated that twenty-seven steamers in China are waiting to bring Chinamen to San Francisco to the number of 29,000.

—The colored Odd Fellows of Baltimore celebrated the sixteenth anniversary of the organization in Maryland last week by a grand parade. The display was very fine and an honor to the order.

—Hon. Moses Bates, a prominent member of the Democratic party of Massachusetts, and for some years Chairman of its State Central Committee, died at his home on Monday last.

—A French steamer arrived at Havana, the other day, with five hundred Chinamen on board. During the passage there were one hundred and seventy-five deaths.

—In the United States Circuit Court at Providence, R. I., on Wednesday, Joseph Perry was arraigned and pleaded guilty to three indictments for perjury in the Madame Jumel estate case. Sentence was postponed at the request of the prisoner.

—The total amount of back pay returned to the United States Treasury is $194,017. The number of Senators and Representatives who declined to receive it is forty-six.

—The Legislature of Texas, in view of Mexican depredations on the border, has provided for the employing of a volunteer force for the purpose of protection.

—Judge Johnson has been appointed to the Lieutenant Governorship of Novia Scotia, made vacant by the death of the late Joseph Howe.

—Dr. Amzi Gilbert, residing on the corner of Smith and Tecumseh street, Dayton, Ohio, barely escaped death by inhailing Paris green the other day.

—James Alexander, colored, living about six miles north of Memphis, had a dispute Monday night with Tom Young, his son-in-law, about the custody of the latter's child, which resulted in Young shooting Alexander with a shot gun and fatally wounding him Young was arrested by the neighboring negroes and delivered to the Sheriff.

—Mrs. Quincy Shaw, daughter of Prof. Agassiz has contributed one hundred thousand dollars to the museum of comparative zoology in which her father is so deeply interested.

—At Danville, Illinois, Tuesday morning, a switch tender in the employ of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, named Frank Morgan, formerly from Baltimore, while switching was knocked down and run over by an empty car, the wheels passing over his bowels.

—James W. Milnet, Deputy United States Commissioner of Fisheries, who arrived in Chicago on Saturday with about 25,000 live shad and a quantity of eels, to be planted in the Calmut river, successfully completed the task on Monday.

—The trial of J. W. Haskins, of California, for perjury in the case of a patent for the Windsor Silver Mining Company, is now going on in Salt Lake City, before Chief Justice McKean. The case excites general interest on the Pacific coast.

—The San Francisco *Bulletin* publishes reports from thirty-nine interior localities, respecting the prospect of the grain crops. The prospects are very encouraging in all places In nearly all an average yield is promised. The scope of country covered by the reports comprises the whole grain growing sections of the State. In many places harvesting has already begun. It is estimated three hundred vessels will be required to move the crops this year.

—William M. Smith, mail agent between Jackson, Miss., and Humboldt, was arrested for robbing the mails and brought before the United States Commissioner at Memphis Tuesday and committed to jail in default of $10,000. A number of letters were found on him when arrested, which he said were addressed to parties in the habit of receiving money, and he intended to open them.

—At Nashville Tuesday there were fifty deaths, thirty-five being from cholera. The disease is evidently spreading. Dispatches from Gallatin, Lebanon, Greenville and other points show that the scourge is carrying off a great many at these places.

—On the Toledo, Wabash and Western train, bound east on Tuesday morning, between Penn and Wabash, a brakeman named John Herrister was shot by a passenger named Kautner, the ball entering near the ear and coming out in the back of the neck, making a severe but not dangerous wound. Kautner is a painter by trade, and lives in Wabash. On the arrival of the train at Wabash Kautner was taken into custody. He claims the shooting was unintentional, and says he shot at Conductor Godfrey who was attempting to put him off the train.

New Advertisements.

ROCHESTER BORO. SCHOOL DIST.

Receipts and Expenditures for the year ending June, 1873. Tax rate 15 mills on the dollar valuation.

RECEIPTS.

Gross amount of duplicate		$4501 45
Deduct lost tax	$126 15	
Return tax	6 60	
Collectors' Commission	96 60	
5 per ct off on am't paid treasurer	124 66	353 41
		4148 04
Temporary loan	700 00	
Tuition	84 00	
State appropriation	330 68	1162 68
		$5310 72

EXPENDITURES.

Paid former treasurer	16 31	
Paid Janitor	325 00	
Interest, repairs, fuel, advts., &c.	891 68	
Insurance	52 50	
Temporary Loan	834 00	
Teachers	3227 50	
Treasurers Commission	55 02	
Secretary's "	15 00	
	$5565 01	
Duo Treasurer		$ 54 29
		$5365 01

je20-3t. D. S. MARQUIS, Sec'y.

HOW TO CATCH FISH.

The New Patent Spring "NEVER MISS 'EM" FISH HOOK. This is the greatest invention ever contrived by man, and catches fish with such rapidity that it astonishes all who see it operate. It is tied to an ordinary line, baited and set, and operates somewhat like the cock of a gun, as soon as the fish touches the bait the spring comes down upon it and it is caught. Sent by mail post-post paid for 50 cents or 3 for $1. Address IRON CITY NOVELTY CO., Pittsburgh, Pa. je20.im.

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95 *Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

The best place in the city to buy Clothing and Furnishing goods. Sign of the Hub. my2-1y

New Advertisements.

A GREAT OFFER.

HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, N. Y., will dispose of 100 PIANOS & ORGANS of first class makes, including WATERS' at extremely low prices for cash, or part cash and balance in monthly payments. New 7-Octave Cabinet PIANOS, all modern improvements, for $175 cash. ORGANS $55, $75, DOUBLE-REED ORGANS $100; 4-stop, $110; 8-stop $125 and upwards.

Waters' Concerto Parlor Organs

are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. The CONCERTO STOP is the best ever placed in any organ. It is produced by a third set of reeds peculiarly voiced, the effect of which is most charming and soul-stirring, while its imitation of the human voice is superb. Terms liberal. Illustrated catalogues mailed for one stamp. Liberal discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Lodges, &c. Agents Wanted.

Wanted.

General and Local Agents for the Bartram Sewing Machine, made at Danbury, Conn. The stillest, latest and easiest Lock Stitch Straight Needle Sewing Machine in the market. We give better terms than any other company. Address

JOHN A. DODGE, Gen. Agt.
Danbury, Conn.

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CREAM TABLE CHOCOLATE

No boiling necessary. A cup of delicious Chocolate made with it in two minutes. No waste. Packed in pound jars. Vanilla or plain. One doz. in box. Unequaled as a confection for lunch, spread on crackers, with a glass of milk at hand to drink. For making Soda Water syrup or flavoring Ice Cream is superior to any Chocolate made, and for Chocolate Cake nothing else will be used where this has been tried. For sale by J. T. WARREN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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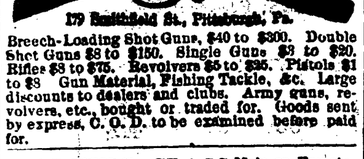
In this place to canvass for the new, valuable and fast selling book by Dr. JOHN COWAN,

THE SCIENCE OF A NEW LIFE.

Recommended and endorsed by prominent ministers, physicians, religious and secular papers. No other book like it published. $40 per week guaranteed. Address COWAN & CO., 139 Eight St., New York.

Write for a Price List to J. H. JOHNSTO



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Breech-Loading Shot Guns, $40 to $300. Double Shot Guns $8 to $150. Single Guns $3 to $20. Rifles $3 to $75. Revolvers $5 to $35. Pistols $1 to $3 Gun Material, Fishing Tackle, &c. Large discounts to dealers and clubs. Army guns, revolvers, etc., bought or traded for. Goods sent by express, C. O. D. to be examined before paid for.

WORKING CLASS Male or Female, $60 a week guaranteed. Respectable employment at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions and valuable package of goods sent free by mail. Address, with six cent return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 16 Courtlandt St., N. Y.

$5 TO $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex young or old, make money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

INVENTORS

and others interested in Patent Business should address EDSON BRO., Patent Lawyers and Solicitors, 459 9th street, Washington, D. C., for advice and circular.

If we report an invention patentable we are willing to wait for our fee until a patent is allowed.

Letter from Hon. D. P. Holloway, former Commissioner of Patents, dated Washington, March 30, 1868:

"I cheerfully commend to all persons who may have business in the Patent Office the firm of Edson Bro., as gentlemen of unusual business habits, and in every respect worthy of unusual confidence.

"I concur in the above," T. C. Theaker, Com. Patents.

JOHN W. FRAZEE,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW AND SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.

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ON THE AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

The most central location in the City. Opposite the Patent Office Masonic Temple, and one block from General Post Office Department.

The F Street and Ninth Street Cars, communicating with the Capitol, Executive Mansion, Treasury, War, and Navy Departments, and the B. & O. and B. & P. pass the door.

N. B.—Take F Street Cars at B. & O. Depot and get out at 9th street. Take 9th street Cars at B. & P. Depot and get out at F street.

J. E. LYON, Prop.

CUT THIS OUT.

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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

AND

SOLICITORS OF CLAIMS AND PATENTS,

326 Four-and a-half St. Washington, D. C.

We prosecute all kinds of claims against the government of the United States, before the Departments, Committee of Congress and Court of Claims. We procure patents and act as attorneys in patent cases. We make a specialty of Internal Revenue matters and Land Claims. Our terms on business sent us by attorneys will be one-half the fee charged claimants. When a claim is sent us we will send the necessary blanks and instructions for its preparation, and will also keep our correspondents advised of all new laws, rulings and decisions in relation to claims. Send for Circular.

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Attorneys at Law.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ANDREW COLE, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of Andrew Cole, dec'd., late of South Beaver township, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

A. J. LAWRENCE, Adm'r.,
my31-6t South Beaver Township.

U. S. PATENT AGENCY,

Office 918 F St., Washington, D. C.,

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The cheapest and most reliable Patent Agency in Washington. Full particulars free. Address

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New Advertisements.

A. McEwen & Co. Importers and Jobbers and Retailers of Dry Goods, Job Lots from Eastern Auction Sales Nos 172 & 174 Federal Street Allegheny City

june 18-1y

$500,000 CASH.

Gifts to be paid in full.

THE THIRD GRAND GIFT CONCERT IN AID OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KY.

Will be given in the great hall of Library building at Louisville, on Tuesday, July 8, 1873, at which time Ten Thousand Gifts, amounting to a grand total of $500,000 all cash, will be distributed by lot to ticket holders. No reduction in amount of gifts at this distribution, but each gift will be paid in full.

OFFICE OF FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, LOUISVILLE, KY., APRIL 7, 1873.

This is to certify that there is in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, to the credit of the Third Grand Gift Concert for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, which has been set apart by the Managers to pay the gifts in full, and will be held by the Bank and paid out for this purpose, and this purpose only

[Signed] R. S. VEECH, Cashier.

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift		$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
One Grand Cash Gift		20,000
One Grand Cash Gift		10,000
One Grand Cash Gift		5,000
24 Cash Gifts of $1,000	each	24,000
50 Cash Gifts of 500	"	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of 400	"	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of 300	"	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of 200	"	30,000
590 Cash Gifts of 100	"	59,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of 10	"	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash		$500,000

Only a few tickets remain unsold, and they will be furnished to the first applicants at the following prices; Whole tickets, $10; halves, $5; quarters, $2.50; 11 whole tickets for $100; 56 for $500; 113 for $1,000 and 575 for $5,000. For tickets and full information apply to

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Louisville, Ky., or
THOS. H. HAYS & CO., 609 Broadway, N. Y.
my31-1m

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And rated according to style. Styles from one up to forty.

Whoever wishes to purchase one of the above Organs can do so by calling upon or writing to

SMITH CURTIS,
RADICAL Office, Beaver, Pa.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES.

The County Treasurer will attend in the several Townships and Boroughs between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., for the purpose of receiving State and County Taxes for the year 1873, at the places and times designated below, viz:

Big Beaver & Home'd	"	16	Johnston House.
" " New Galilee	"	17	Union Hotel.
Chippewa tp,	"	18	W. Cunningham's.
Darlington tp & boro	"	19	Jacob Marks'.
South Beaver tp	"	20	Joseph Lawrence's.
Hookst'n & Greene tp	"	23	Jos. M'Ferren's store
" " "	"	24	" " "
Hanover & Greene tp	"	25	James Reed's store.
Frankfort boro,	"	26	Isaac M. Steven's
Hanover tp,	"	27	M. L Armstrong's store
Raccoon tp,	July	7	J H Christy's store.
Independence tp,	"	8	John Holmes'.
Indep. & Hopewell,	"	9	Todd & Brown's store
Hopewell tp	"	10	R W Scott's.
Moon tp,	"	11	James Prentice's.

Payments can be made in adjoining townships.

Taxes paid before August 1st will be five per cent. off; on and after September 1st five per cent. will be added. All licenses are due by law July 1st. Those not paid at that date will be collected with costs. C. P. WALLACE,
apr25-tf. Treasurer Beaver County.

AGENTS WANTED

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This extraordinary book has been praised by thousands of readers for its admirable style, its chaste line of thought, its valuable medical advice its interesting and curious revelations, and its scientific accuracy. It is pure and practical, intended for self-help and self-elevation.

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BROWN & HOLDOWAY,

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6 & 8 Sixth Street, near Suspension Bridge,
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FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF BOROUGH TOWNSHIP.

Total tax assessed for the year ending June 1st for School Tax and Jan. 1st for State and County tax $600 39
Paid into the treasury 556 43
Remaining on books with collector $43 96

L. MAGINNIS, Township Clerk.
A. TAYLOR, Collector. jun6-3t.

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.

RE-ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

C. G. HAMMER & SONS,

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FINE AND MEDIUM FURNITURE,

Of Every Description and Price,

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Attorneys.

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BEAVER, PENNA.

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CAMERON & MARKS,

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AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

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Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care and have superior facilities for buying and selling real estate. dec13 1y

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AGNEW & BUCHANAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

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oct4 BEAVER C. H., PA.

MARSHALL SWARTZWELDER . . . . JNO. C. BARR.

SWARTZWELDER & BARR,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

No. 66 GRANT STREET,

PITTSBURGH. [se22'71-1y

JACOB DAVIS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

No. 75 GRANT STREET,

(FIRST FLOOR.) PITTSBURGH.
se21'71-6m

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Will give prompt attention to Collections, Procuring Bounties and Pensions, Buying and Selling Real Estate, etc.

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NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER CO., PA.
sep6'72-1y

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jy1'70—1y BEAVER, PA.

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dec11'68:1y

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MAIN T., BEAVER FALLS. [ja10'73

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All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. dec4'68:1y

JOHN B. YOUNG,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEAVER PA.

Office and residence on Third st. east of the Court House.

All law business entrusted to my care shall receive prompt attention. Also, persons having Real Estate for sale, and those wishing to buy town property, coal or farm lands, may save time and money by calling at my office. [apr29"73 1y.

CENTRAL CLAIM AGENCY,

JAMES M. SELLERS,

144 SOUTH SIXTH STREET

PHILADELPHIA.

Bounties, Pensions, Back Pay, Horse Claims, State Claims, &c., promptly collected. No charge for information, nor when money is not collected. dec4'68:tf

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Fresh blooming FLOWERS and PLANTS received daily. Orders for all kinds of Shrubs and Trees promptly filled.

CHARLES B. HURST,
my16tf Near the Depot, Rochester, Pa.

New Advertisements.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

OFFICE OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT, BEAVER, June 7, 1873.

June 20, Hanover, Murdocksville and Frankfort, at Frankfort.

June 23, Industry township, and Neel's Independent, at Industry School House.

June 24, Glasgow, Island Run and Ohio township, at Fairview.

June 25, Beaver, Bridgewater, Sharon and Vanport, at Beaver School House.

June 27, New Brighton, Fallston and Pulaski township, at New Brighton Union School building.

June 30, New Sewickly, at Unionville School House.

July 1, Marion and Franklin, at Phillis' School House.

July 2, North Sewickly, at Laurel Point School House.

July 7, Greene township, Georgetown and Hookstown, at Hookstown School House.

July 8, Logstown, Independence, Moon and Hopewell, at New Sheffield School House.

July 10, Darlington, Big Beaver, New Galilee, Clinton Independent.

July 14, South Beaver and Chippewa townships, at Court's School House.

July 15, Rochester township, borough and Phillipsburg, at Rochester School House.

July 16, St. Clair borough, Economy township, Harmony, Baden and Freedom, at Freedom Academy

July 21, Raccoon township, at Smith's School House.

July 23, Beaver Falls and Patterson township, at Beaver Falls School House.

July 24, Brighton township, at Eakin's School House.

Special examinations will be held at the office of the County Superintendent, Beaver Court House, on the first and third Saturdays of September, October and November. Applicants for certificates at these special examinations will bring written requests from the Board of Directors, wishing to employ them, and give satisfactory reasons for not attending the regular examinations.

Directors and friends of education are cordially invited

Applicants will appear for examination in the district where they expect to teach.

No private examinations will be given.

Provisional certificates will not be endorsed without a re-examination. Those holding professional certificates will please forward them to be endorsed.

Blank examination books will be furnished at 10 cents each.

Applicants will present their last year's certificate inclosed in an envelope bearing their address. A higher degree of qualifications will be expected each succeeding year.

Directors will please forward the "annual district report and certificate" immediately.

Applicants not personally acquainted with the Superintendent, will be required to furnish certificates of good moral character.

The undersigned will be in the Educational office, Beaver Court House, on the first and third Saturdays of each month until further notice.

Examinations will open promptly at 9 o'clock, A. M.

M. L. KNIGHT, Co. Supt.
je13-tf

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

National Bank of Beaver County,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.,

At the close of business on the 25th of April, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$173,281 23
Overdrafts	169 37
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	120,000 00
U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand	15,000 00
Due from Redeeming & Reserve Ag'ts	13,014 62
Due from National Banks	3,388 22
Due from State Banks and Bankers	813 89
Banking House	14,374 54
Furniture and fixtures	2,976 68
Current expenses	1,333 08
Premiums	189 52
Checks and other cash items	453 08
Bills of other National Banks	10,441 00
Fractional Currency and Nickels	132 79
Specie—Coin	5,510 80
Legal Tender Notes	40,438 00
	$401,317 18

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$200,000 00
Surplus Fund	28,848 56
Discount	2,808 49
Exchange	1,861 48
Interest	1,415 23
Profit and Loss	140 61
National Bank circulation	105,248 00
Dividends unpaid	1,354 34
Individual Deposits	64,670 11
Due to State Banks and Bankers	180 26
	$401,317 18

State of Pennsylvania, } I, Edward Hoops, *Cashier*
Beaver County, } ss of the National Bank of Beaver County, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

Subscribed before me this 2nd day of June, 1873. MILTON TOWNSEND, N. P

Correct—Attest:

R. E. HOOPES,
M. T. KENNEDY. } Directors.
M. DARRAGH,

je13

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The supervisors of Brighton township in account with the township for the year ending April 14th, 1873.

DR.

To amount on duplicates	$941 45
To warrans granted	73 11
	$1004 56

CR.

By amount of work on roads	$931 45
By warning & superintending on roads	73 11
	$1004 56

The School Directors of Brighton township in account with the township for the year ending June 2, 1873.

DR.

To balance in Treasury from 1872	$ 451 87
To amount tax levied	1,663 54
State appropriations	154 38
	$2169 79

CR.

By amount paid on warrants	$2,056 89
Balance in treasury	$112 90

We do hereby certify that the above accounts are correct to the best of our knowledge.

JOHN A. EAKIN.
JOHN M. SCOTT. } Auditors
SMILH T. STOKES.

Attest: J. KIRKPATRICK, Clerk. je13-3t

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